PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

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No. 53,711—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD
BRAND
Mild

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
1906				
10th Feb.	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th ,,	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6522
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6398
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these Regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb 1906
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Veron	22nd Mar ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. ,,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May ,,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	3rd March 1906.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
87 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F Osborne R.N.R.	5124	27th ,,
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6106	13th March
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	24th ,,
* NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3551	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrok	3069	23rd ,,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	8th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
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Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 350 and Rs. 900 respectively.
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Concession granted to Families, Railway employés, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
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Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stay of their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of Eastern Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" distinctly all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army List, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	12 Feb.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	6 Feb.	4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA	1700	Thur.	8 Feb.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	9 Feb.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on TUESDAY, 6th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTILA," 3,000 tons, on or about 24th Feb. calling at Berbera, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 8th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

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5th February, 1906.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. ,,
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May. ,,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Capain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	1st March 1906
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6046	20th March ,,
*† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April ,,
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	20th ,, ,,
*† PERSIA	P. Cragletto	5894	7th May ,,

Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENINCE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 800 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, are issued at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons	To sail on or about
FILIPPO-ARTELLI	A. Rudoloic	5,834	28th Feb, 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2,245	Koppistaetter	9th Feb. 1906.
* BUNDESRATH	2086	Ulrich	23rd ,,
SOMALI	2655	Winiker	9th March,
* KAISER	2724	Mohr	23rd ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,
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Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1905.

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WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	,, ,,	18
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Why NILGIRI Coffee ? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.
Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee ? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive Indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

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No Taps to corrode.
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No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

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LAST FEW NIGHTS!!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AT 9-30 P. M. (Standard Time.)

OUR FOURTH PROGRAMME OF CIRCUS NOVELTIES,

THE GREAT SENSATIONAL ACT OF

DIAVOLO, Looping the Loop

DIAVOLO on a Bicycle

at 10-45 p.m. nightly S. T.

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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FEB., 7th and 10th.

Children HALF PRICE to MATINEES ONLY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7TH

FIRST HIGH JUMPING CONTEST FOR LOCAL HORSES and PONIES.

A Handsome Trophy will be presented to the Winner.

N. B.—The Circus tent will be thrown open nightly from 6-30 to 7-30 to allow the competing horses to get accustomed to jumping in the light.

Seats may be reserved at the Circus daily for the Boxes and Dress Circle chairs between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. and 4 to 6-30 P.M.

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PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 7 TO 8 P.M.
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"Where is my Horse"..... Picture	115 feet.
"The Acrobatic Elephant"	150 feet.
"The Custom House Search" ...	115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose".....	165 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen"	210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"	165 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare"	250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon" ...	150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"	130 feet.
"The Young Tramps".....	700 feet.

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer"	100 feet.
"Brazilian Dance"	130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke"...	120 feet.
"The Wig"	120 feet.
"A bad Joke"	80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim"	70 feet.
"Room please"	70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone	100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple".	130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"	130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"	190 feet.
"Vendetta"	700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 12½ per cent. and a BONUS of 2½ per cent, on the paid-up Capital for the year ending 31st December, 1905, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 12th February, 1906, at the Offices of the Association, Oriental Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th February, 1906.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of February, 1906, for landing from along side Steamer Carting and Weighing at the several Municipal Depots about 8400 tons of COAL between the 15th February, 1906, and the 14th February, 1907.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to Rs. 1,000 will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E, &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 5th February, 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

BOOTS AND SHOES! BOOTS AND SHOES!! BOOTS AND SHOES!!!

A GREAT comfort to thousands. They should not cost you too much, Do you know where you can get them at Moderate PRICES and durable wear. Try Messrs. JOSEPH IVAN and CO., Professional shoe-makers, 13 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

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ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S

Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,

CRAVEN MIXTURE

AND

Various kinds of

EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ALSO

Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS

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PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	35 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 6	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 13	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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INDISPENSABLE to Washing Companies Cloth Mills and private people for household purposes. This well known SOAP will wash Wool, Cotton, Silk or any other kind of Cloth bringing it up to its original lustre and will remove any kind of taint. It is largely used in London, France and other parts of the Country. To induce Customers to give it a trial the retail and wholesale prices have been fixed very low by the Sole Agent,

MANECKJI 3. PATEL,
Perfumery, Provisions and Patent Medicine Merchant,
Opposite Sir Bengalee Girl's School,
78, Parsee Bazar Street.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAMS in all Sections and Weights,

ALSO

STEEL ANGLES, TEES,

PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS

kept in Stock, ready for delivery.

Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
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Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs. A.
A Village Mystery

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS

ARE RADICALLY CURED BY

ACORIDINE:

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904

ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,730

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875

ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,365

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,

Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,

Chief Agents, Madras.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

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R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

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Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

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THE STORY OF THE NATIONS SERIES.

Each Volume is furnished with Maps Illustrations, and Index, cloth, Rs, 3-12 each.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.	By Greville Tregarthen.
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GREECE.	By E. S. Shuckburgh.
HANSA TOWNS.	By Helen Zimmern.
HOLLAND.	By J. E. Thorold Rogers.
HUNGARY.	By Arminus Vambery.
JAPAN.	By David Murray.
THE JEWS UNDER THD ROMAN EMPIRE.	By W. Douglas Morrison.
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb. 2.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 1-2	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	99 1-4	= — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	106 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 1-4	= + 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	33 1-8	= unchanged
2 months hence	29 3-8	= do
Spot in New York	65 1-2	= do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15	= + 1-2
Berlin "	20 50	= + 3-4
New York Demand	4 87 1-4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent =	do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8	do =	do
6 " "	3 3-8	do =	do
9 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	do =	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	do =	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 7-8	do = — 1-8
7 day market loans	4	do = unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments, Transfers on Calcutta Rs 1,50,000) at is 4 1-8d.

£515000 from India have been set aside for the Indian Currency Reserve Account.

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 10 Feb. sellers quiet

COFFEE—Coffee in New York 8 1-2 + 1-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot mutilated. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown mutilated. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,500. Imports 32,000. Futures closed steady.

Feb.-Mar. 5 70 —3	Mar.-Apl. 5 83 —4	Apl.-May 5 86 —4
May-June 5 89 —4	June-July 5 91 —4	July-Aug. 5 93 —4
Aug.-Sep. 5 87 —4	Sep.-Oct 5 65 —3	Oct-Nov. 5 61 —3

Receipts at U S Ports	18,000
Do last year	15,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do do Continent	20,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·15
Futures, month of March	10·91—2
Do. do. July	11·19

a Declined early owing to liquidation and tended later to advance through bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 7-8
Futures, month of March	11·00
Do, do. May	11·25+1
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

Stock in London	Bales. 10,000
Total visible supply	4,500,000 +10,000
Total visible supply East Indian	294,000
Total quantity in sight	7,960,000 +200,0

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 3rd Feb. 1906 :—

Cotton	13,751 bales.
Wheat	2,316 cwts.
Linseed	6,703 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,820 do
Gingellyseed	12,020 do
Poppyseed	485 do
Groundnut	1,771 do
Castorseed	915 do
Rice	1,675 do
Myrabollams	4,966 do
Cottonseed	25,752 do
Mowraseed	283 do
Gram	383 do
Joowar	185 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver Bullion, Rs. 2,27,764

Ex s s "China" from London

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight		D.A.	1s 4 11-32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	171
Marseks 3 do.	do.	...	139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	146
Shanghai 30 do.		...	203
Japan 30 do.		...	149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98 8
1st Settlement, 28th February	98 13

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th	Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 1st	Feb.	9 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 1st	,,	9 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 16th	Jan.	8 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone dull.		Rs.	a. p.
Ready		7	15 0
Forward		8	3 0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet but steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...		7	2 0
Do. Forward ...		7	4 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...		7	11 0
Do. Forward ...		7	12 0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready		8	10 0
Forward		8	10 0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready		34	0 0
Forward		33	8 0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone quieter.			
Howree Khandeish		47	0 0
15 per cent. Mixed		46	8 0
WHEAT—Tone quieter.			
White Delhi New		5	4 6

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... quiet but steady

Estimated sales ..... 10,000 Bales

Imports 15,000

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
5·84	5·88	5·91
+5·5	+5	+5
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·94	5·99	5·98
+5	+5	+5
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·92	5·72	5·66
+5	+5	+5

COTTON.—The market is very quiet with quotations unchanged. The turnover at Colaba is very small as buyers are holding off at current rates.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Daly.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	..196	188	...	8 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms	...204	194	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	... 205	195	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G.	219	213	... do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	... 215	209	... do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	211	... do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	... 215	... do.
Khanzaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)		220	214	... do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	...	233	227	... do.
Dhanangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)		225	219	... do.
Nagpur and Kamptee	...	...	230	224 ... do.
roach (M.-G.)	...	...	204	... 253 Mar. 95.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	...	228	222 ... Feb. 25.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	...	... 215	209 ... do.
Akola (M.-G.)	...	...	...	... 232 May 25.
Western	...	...	...	

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 27th January as compared with the statement of the 3rd February :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 27, 1906. Rs.	Feb. 2d, 1905. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	89,00,00	89,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,42,312	43 35,773
Public Deposits at Branches	41,91,073	45 87,707
Other Deposits	7,13,92 183	7,16,37,913
Post Bills	10,334	10,534
Sundries	15 12,940	15 25,123
Rs.	10 14 91 097	10 12 16,100
ASSETS,		
Government Securities	1,12 83,193	1,03 66 441
Other authorised Securities	36,65 925	33,35,217
Credit on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,27,91,681	1,42,13,920
Loans do. do.	1,51,17,447	1,50,01 850
Bills discounted and purchased	3,47,24 302	3 45,86 573
Dead Stock	2,70 818	2,70 818
Stamps and Stationery	4,957	4 902
Balances with other Banks	11,78 070	11,70,980
Sundries	1,45,64	1,43,601
Cash	2,23,08,074	2,12 65,239
	13 14 91 097	10 12,46,100

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Fever Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from Cholera.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	19
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	4	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	8	11	123
Total plague deaths to date	305,080	22,630,144	
Same date last year	82	70	324

RISALDAR SARDAR SOHAN SINGH, Extra Assistant Commissioner, will succeed Khwaja Tassadduq Hussain as Mir Munshi to the Punjab Government when the latter vacates his appointment in April next.

STAGGERED IN THE STREET.

BILE BEANS CURE LIVER COMPLAINT AFTER 10 YEARS' AGONY.

Long-standing liver trouble produces many strange symptoms, and none more distressing than those sudden stabbing pains around the heart, accompanied by dizziness, faintness, and profuse sweating. Just such pains seized Mrs. Suson Hall in the street of Manchester one day.

I was seized suddenly by the pains, and became like a drunken woman," said Mrs. Hall to a "Manchester Weekly Chronicle" reporter, who visited her home. 44, Fir Street, Langworthy Road, Seedley, Manchester. The story of how her sufferings affected her, and how she was restored to perfect health by Bile Beans, we prefer to tell in her own words.

"I first began to have attacks of indigestion and biliousness twelve years ago," she said to the reporter. "For the first two years I had periods of relief between the attacks but after that I could not eat or drink without getting dreadful pains in my head and chest. I was in such dreadful agony that I could hardly sleep, neither could I walk without assistance. The blood would fly up into my head, and the sickness and pain were so continuous that I became nothing but a walking skeleton. I was treated by doctors in vain. When we first read about "Bile Beans for Biliousness," my husband and I were not very enthusiastic. We had tried many so called remedies, and I had given up all hopes of ever getting better. But my husband thought I might as well try Bile Beans." But listlessness was soon turned to delight.

"With the second dose I began to find relief, and after just four box of Bile Beans I could eat without experiencing the slightest pain and could do my work in comfort, for the first time in ten years. That is twelve months ago and I had never been troubled with indigestion or biliousness since, and am not afraid of any work. My friend marvel at the change in me, and my husband is delighted. I call Bile Beans a treasure in the home."

Bile Beans brought health and new life to Mrs. Hall by promoting the flow of the digestive fluids in the stomach, liver, and other vital organs, and by expelling biliary poisons from the blood. Bile Beans are a safe and certain family specific for biliousness, indigestion, heartburn, liver troubles, palpitations, headaches, anaemia, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism, gout, piles and all ailments arising from digestive and assimilative disorders. They invigorate the whole system and are excellent safeguard against colds, influenza, bronchitis, and asthma. Sold by all Chemists in boxes at Re 1 and Rs 2-4 or post free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co., 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Rs 1-2 per bottle or or Rs 2-8 for large family size,

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with One Anna Stamp to the Bile Bean Co's, Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free bottle.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette" 6th Feb. 1906.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOWDEN—February 3, at Madras, the wife of Mr G H Howden, of a daughter.

MADDOX—January 21, at Ranchi, the wife of Major Ralph Henry Maddox, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

OAKES—JONES—February 1, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Hyde, Captain H C Oakes, H E the Governor's Body Guard, to Violet Routh, daughter of Mr and Mrs O R Jones, Madras.

DEATH.

WINTLE—February 2, at Madras, Eric Edward (Babs), the son of Mrs Wintle, aged 13 months.

℞

1/4 *Floral Mouth Elixir, (Kemp) 1 bottle.*

1/- *Dentists Tooth Powder, (Kemp), 1 bottle.*

-/8 *Equatorial Sanitary Tooth Brush, (Kemp),—one.*

m. *Use morning and evening,*

To be dispensed by

Kemp & Co Ltd

7 Elphinstone Circle, or at their branches.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 56m. High water, 8-55 a. 10-26 a. Low water, 3-34 a. 3-16 a.

"The hours stated for Sun and Tide are Bombay Mean Time.

Agricultural Conference, Secretariat, 11 a. m., S. T.

First Criminal Sessions.

Improvement Trust, 4 p. m., S. T.

Prize distribution, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Khetwady Girls School, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) by Lady Jenkins, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, presiding.

Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Co., 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Chaturbuj Ambharam, a Hindu, residing at Chinchpoogly, reports to the Police that his room was broken into some time during Sunday night and gold and silver ornaments, valued collectively at Rs. 388, were stolen from a locked box.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during January was 4,449, the daily average being 143, new admissions 916. Parsees, 524, Hindoos 2,656, Mahomedans 985, Christians 281, 136 children were vaccinated last month.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During January the number of of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,152. Among them the number of new admissions was 795; classified as stated below :—Bhattias 53, Vanias 93, Brahmins 121, Lohanas 99, and other castes 432; total 795. The average daily attendance was 126.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of the 130 Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

March	Friendship ..... Davies
Overture	Post And Peasant ..... Suppe
Selection	Il Bravo ..... Mercadante
Polka	Leggroo In Visiola ..... Arditi
Selection	A Country Girl ..... Monckton
Valse	Love me ..... Coward

DIAVOLO "DINED" BY PARSEES.

AN EVENING PARTY TO A DISTINGUISHED CYCLIST.

MR. J. C. CARTER, well-known as "Diavolo" in connection with Harmston's Circus, was entertained to an evening party on Saturday last by his admirers and some of the members of the Parsee Cycling Club, in the Club tent on the Esplanade. Mr. Rustomjee Daver, vice-president of the Club, who presided, proposed the health of the guest of that evening, in a few chosen words. Mr. P. D. Palamcote briefly outlined the brilliant career of Mr. Carter as a cyclist. He said that the original idea of looping the loop in a car on protective rails was first hit upon in New York in the year 1901 by Messrs. Green and Prescott. But Mr. Carter was the first to be successful in looping the loop on an ordinary bicycle though his first attempts gave him nasty falls. At present Mr. Carter in looping the loop riding down a steep incline one hundred feet long, accumulating a speed of fifty miles an hour. The gyroscopic force hurls him into the monster loop with a force of 1,400 pounds. Mr. J.D. Karani gave the toast of Mr. and Mrs. Harmston Love, the proprietors of the Circus. Mr. Carter proposed the toast of the Club, thanking those present for the honour done to him. Mr. Dinshaw Temulji Narlman, in commemoration of Mr. Carter's visit to the Club, presented him with a gold charm.

AUSTRALIAN OPIUM TRAFFIC.

DANGER OF LOCAL PRODUCTION.

Melbourne, January 16.—The Minister for Customs referred to-day to the measures which the Commonwealth Government has adopted to put a stop to the opium traffic. There is, however, he adds, a danger of opium being grown in the Commonwealth and he is, therefore, strongly of opinion that the States should take an early opportunity of legislating against such a contingency.

A SMALL parcel of golden flowery tea from the Mahalderam Tea Estate Kurseong was sold at the London auctions of the 10th ultimo, for 45s. per lb.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Rasburst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE MORARJI B. SHIVJI SANATORIUM.

OPENING CEREMONY BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

IN response to invitations issued by Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivji and others, there was a large gathering of Europeans and natives to witness the opening of the Morarji Bhagwandas Shivji Sanatorium at Walkeshwar Road, yesterday, by His Excellency the Governor. A special "mandap" was erected in the compound of the building and was tastefully decorated, with a raised seat under a canopy for His Excellency the Governor, who, on his arrival, was heartily received by those present. His Excellency having taken his seat, Mr. Valabhdas Chaturbhuj Shivji, addressing the gathering, said that he with others could not help expressing his sincere regret that at a function of this character Her Excellency Lady Lamington could not have been present, as her sympathy in all works which gave relief to the sick was so well known. Speaking of the circumstances that led to the establishment of the Sanatorium the speaker said that it was a cherished desire of the late Mr. Bhagwandas Shivji to establish some permanent benevolent institution of a useful character to the Bhatia community; but unfortunately he died before his intention could take any concrete shape. Mr. Morarji Bhagwandas, however, was not spared to them long to carry out his father's wish, though he wished to the last to be able to do so. This wish, however, was religiously respected by both the widow and the widowed mother Bai Manekbai and Bai Motibai The building, which was partly furnished and would be accommodative to eighty persons, was erected at a cost of nearly a lakh of rupees. Another institution of a similar kind for Bhatias and high class Hindus would shortly be opened at Porebandar, at a cost of Rs. 30,000. Besides these large charities to commemorate the memory of the late Mr. Morarji Bhagwandas Shivji, a further sum of Rs. 45,000 had been devoted towards other benevolent purposes. Mr. Valabhdas then requested His Excellency to declare the building open for the purposes to which it had been dedicated.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, addressing the assembly, said that listening to the interesting address then read by Valabhdas Chaturbhuj Shivji he noticed with pleasure every kind expression of gratitude they had used to him for being present on that occasion. They also at the same time made a very touching reference to Lady Lamington's health. He much regretted to say that her health was not in a good state, and he was afraid it would be some time yet before he hoped to have her co-operation in such works of charity as that which engaged them that afternoon. He knew what pleasure it would have been to Lady Lamington to be present there that day and assist at that very interesting function. He was gratified to think that he was privileged to take part in a function in connection with a very powerful community of the Bhatias, who had made their name famous throughout Western India. Coming from Gujarat they had spread themselves far and wide from Zanzibar in East Africa to China in the east. They had made themselves known for their kindness, self-restraint and yet, at the same time, for a desire for progress and advancement in the world of civilisation. They could not have a better exhibition of the last token of their qualities than the erection of the handsome building that stood on his left. He remembered he saw on his way every day the building grow up into the fine structure they saw now, entering upon its sphere of activity. It was certainly a building of a very pleasing and simple design, standing amidst attractive surroundings, looking over the waters of the Back Bay. It was also particularly gratifying to think that which was the original conception of a father, and which alas by untimely death, the son was unable to carry out, had been performed by the widow and the widowed mother. He congratulated those two ladies, Bai Motibai and Bai Manecbai upon their determination to carry out the wish and see that building constructed according to the intention of the gentleman of whom they had heard so much. As soon as that function was over, he hoped to pay a visit to the building, and he dared to say he should be better informed then as to the exact intention as to how the building was to be utilised, for those who had recovered from illness or for those who wished, to safe-guard themselves when in a weak condition from contracting any malady. He congratulated the family upon having brought into being the building and the institution, which should be of such undoubted benefit to those who would come inside its walls. In the very interesting address read out it was mentioned how the members of Mr. Shivaji's firm had associated themselves with the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company. That was also another feature most gratifying to think how the European and the native communities had been brought together in years past. He was very glad to see Mr. Crum, one of the representatives of Messrs. Graham and Company that afternoon there. With these words he begged to declare the Morarji Bhagwandas Shivaji Sanatorium open (Loud cheers).

His Excellency then presented "poshaks" to Mr. N. J. Sanjana, the architect and to Mr. Pestonji of Messrs. Pestonji Jivanji and Company, the contractors.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency which was carried with acclamation. His Excellency then inspected the building and was garlanded. The gathering then dispersed.

At its first meeting for the year, the Royal Humane Society made the following, among other, awards :—Bronze medal to E. W. Fallick, petty officer, torpedo depot vessel Hecla, for rescuing a man who fell overboard at Kagoshima, Japan, on Oct. 24; medal to Charles Hurcum, A. B., also of the Hecla, for his rescue of a comrade at Hong Kong on Nov. 10; medal to Sapper R. P. Graham, R. E., for his rescue of a woman at Singapore shortly after midnight on Aug. 29; medal to Raoji Waman, Bombay Police, for his action in saving a man and his wife from a well at Bombay on Sept. 20; medal to William Wright, Trinity pilot, Dartmouth, for his rescue of a man who fell into the harbour there shortly before midnight on Dec. 16; medal to Sepoy Jiwan Singh, 45th Sikhs, for trying to save a man and woman who were drowned by a sudden rush of water from the hills at Nowshera, India, on Sept. 22. The sepoy had himself a narrow escape from the torrent.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE

THE Hired Transport Assaye, Captain F. A. Seymour, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, which port she left on the 13th January and called at Aden en route. She brought drafts and furlough-men consisting of 70 officers, 25 ladies, and 6 children, 20 warrant officers, 15 women, and 25 children, 1,226 non-commissioned officers and men, 48 women, and 37 children. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock, and were despatched to Deolali and Poona respectively in three special troop trains.—During the voyage the steamer experienced from Aden to Bombay moderate to light monsoon. The following are the names of the officers :—

Col H W Brownrigg R E	2nd-Lt R D Falconer Stewart A S S H
Lieut-Col and Mrs C W Thiele R A M C	2nd-Lt R H William K R R C
Lieut-Col and Mrs J B Winter R A M C	2nd-Lt W W Rache Connaught Rangers
Major B A E Barter Lincoln	2nd-Lt A C Milne-Haime N Fus
Major H B White Thompson R H A	2nd Lt C H S Catty S Staff
Major and Mrs H E Gagarty I S S F	2nd-Lt J M Brickmann R S Fus
Major and Mrs F C Jones I Army	2nd-Lt H W Peel Con Rangers
Major P J L Tottenham S Staff	2nd-Lt T C W Fowle R M Fus
Major and Mrs A J McNab I M S	2nd-Lt C D Daly Suffolks
Major H P V Bumbury R Scots	2nd-Lt H R Brooke Bedford
Major G C Woods R A	2nd-Lt R J Waller Con Rangers
Major and Mrs R S Stewart Kings Regt	2nd-Lt E L D Fordyce D L Inft
Major F J Graham R F A	2nd-Lt H A Cole Leicester
Major and Mrs B O Cumberland Lincoln	2nd-Lt P W H Calcutt R Yorks
Capt and Mrs G A Ellis S Regt	2nd-Lt W H B Warnegord Middlesex
Capt and Mrs W H Norman and child I Army	2nd-Lt W A M Montgomery S Lanc
Capt W D Smith A V D	2nd Lt O Masters Leicester
Capt C A Hocken I Army	2nd-Lt E J Robinson Shropshire
Capt A C M Arlington E Lanc	2nd-Lt J King Ion Devons
Capt L B Coulson N Fus	Lieut H J Wallis I Army
Capt and Mrs S G Hyde and child R A M C	Lieut A. P. Woodehouse I Army
Lieut A G Ritchie S Regt	Capt L M Malain R E
Lieut L D P Tarsent N Fus	Lieut A H Seagrim I Army
Lieut E C Laurie R F A	Lieut Johnson I Army
Lieut R D Field R G A	Capt J R Hudson R E
Lieut L J Raikes R F A	Lieut A E S Fenwell I Army
Lieut R C Greenwood H L Inft	2nd-Lieut D H Davies, R G A
Lieut P Hudson Kings Regt	Rev S W Stevens, C V E Chaplain
Lieut E E S Bennett I Army	Rev H McCarten, R B Chaplain
Lieut E W C Sandes R E	Mrs Crosthwaite, I Army
Lieut L L Hayne N Fus	Mrs James, I Army
Lieut W H M Aston R F A	Mrs Baily, I Army
Lieut A J Thomson A V D	Mrs Coll and child, I Army
Lieut B K Humprey I Army	Mrs St George and child, I Army
Lieut G G Tabuteau R A M C	Mrs Boulton, I Army
Lieut W Parsons B A M C	Mrs Boulton, I Army
Lieut C W D Brien R A M C	Three Misses Smith, I Army
Lieut and Mrs L A R Lack and child I M S	Two Misses Hume, I Army
Lieut and Mrs W T Dodhi I M S	Lieut Runington, I Army
	Capt Stokes, I Army

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. HYACINTH.

THE flagship Hyacinth, under the Command of Captain D. R. L. Nicholson, arrived in harbour yesterday, with the Rear Admiral E. S. Poe, C.V.O., Naval Commander-in-Chief, on board, from Trincomalee, which she left on the 1st instant. The Hyacinth will remain in Bombay till the arrival of H. M. S. Hermes which will relieve her. The admiral's flage will then be transferred to H. M. S. Hermes and then the Hyacinth will proceed to England.

THE FRESH ISSUE OF FIVE RUPEE NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The fresh issue of five rupee notes now in circulation is received by the public, and the merchants in general with satisfaction as its genuineness can at once be traced by its very sight. The Government ought to be thanked for this new design. It will be better if Government would adopt a uniform system with regard to notes of Rs. 10, 20, 50, 100, and upwards similarly designed and circulated. No word is required as to how they will be received by the public inasmuch as the genuineness of these notes is easily detected. Further, the new five rupee notes can be cashed in any part of India, except Burma, without exchange as Government has notified long ago, and they have mentioned this now on the notes themselves by printing the words "I promise to pay the bearer on demand at any office of issue not situated in Burma," and the other notes only bear the wording "I promise to pay on demand a sum of" I would like to suggest now that the green colour of figure on all the notes should be changed to red as on the new five rupee notes, which will keep up the uniformity of colour, the size of course should remain as it is at present. In this connection it will be advisable, I believe for Government to consult Heads of all Banks in India, and the merchants in general also. I sincerely hope that something may be done to have uniformity, and pray Government to look into this.—Yours, &c.,

G. A. TURKHUD.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, FEB. 1.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsinjji Bahadur the Raja Sahib intends going to Indore Camp for a change of climate and medical treatment. His Highness having been indisposed for the last two months, owing to low fever and digestive disturbance. At present His Highness is being treated by J. E. Roberts, M.D., the Residency Surgeon.

It is understood that His Highness Jawab Sahib of Jaora is to be given the full powers of the State in the course of thismonth with certain modifications by the Hon. Major Daly, C.S.I., the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The State of Jaora has considerably prospered under its wise and able administration of Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan Sahib, C.S.I., the present Minister of Jaora. His Highness Sajjansinjji Bahadur the Raja Sahib of Rutlam returned from Calcutta on the 20th ultimo. His Highness went to Calcutta for the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Weather has been fairly good of late. The cold is declining. Holi holidays are approaching, opium crops are being reared in the fields, but due to scanty rainfall the harvest will be small. Rutlam is free from plague now and there is no plague in Jaora this year.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. D. BALDUINO

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D. Balduino, Captain O. Canepa, arrived here, yesterday morning :—

From Genoa and Naples—Mrs Charles Collet, Miss Davis, Miss E Edwards, Rev Father Francesco da Rimini, Mr C J Jackson, Miss M Jarvis, Miss MtKelly, Mr J H King, Miss Rosenkvist.

From Port Said—Rev Garabedian, Sister Garabedian, Mr and Mrs G W Hector and Mr G Nixon.

From Suez—Mr Mitrani and family.

From Aden—Marquis A Theodoli and Mr Cowdry.

H. M. S. Perseus, commander N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo which port she left on the 30th January and called at Alleppy en route.

THE Government of India have decided that a reservist detained in hospital during his training shall, unless the medical officer certifies that the sickness was caused by an offence under the Indian Articles of War, be granted full instead of reserve pay, provided that he shall not draw full pay for a total period longer than twice that of his regular training.

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THE ABOVE SCHOOL, in the healthiest hill station of South India, comes under Government Management and will begin work as a High Class School for Europeans only, from 1st March, 1906, S.A. STEELE, Esq.B.A. (Cantab) formerly First Master of the Park School, Simla, and lately private tutor with H. E. the Governor of Madras has been appointed Headmaster, and will manage the boarding establishment,

A prospectus will be sent on application to the above gentleman at

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SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

AT a preliminary Meeting of the representatives of various Communities held at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the 29th Ultimo, it was resolved to invite SUBSCRIPTIONS towards the fund to be called "SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM ENTERTAINMENT FUND." Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the Fund are requested to send in their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay or to any one of the Undersigned Gentlemen.

SIR HARKISANDAS NURROTUMDAS,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA Esq.,
JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA, Esq.,
NIGEL F. PATON, Esq.,
KARIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Esq.,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publications in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1906.

JUTE-TRADE UNDER INVESTIGATION.

SIR Charles Follett, late Solicitor of the Customs in England, has been at much pains to prove Free Trade to be a gigantic error. In his paper he quotes the Report of the Mosely Commission in which it is remarked: "It cannot be too strongly emphasised that Free Trade and low tariffs have, throughout the history of the nation, been accompanied by disaster and ruin, whilst every measure of a really protective character has brought prosperity in its train: whilst the fact that this has occurred not once, but many times, removes it from the possibility of being merely coincidence." Sir Charles need not have gone so far back even as the Mosely Commission to demostrate how deleteriously Free Trade has injured British industries. It was only necessary to turn over the pages of the Report of the Tariff Commission as they make their appearance in public. We have drawn attention to the various parts as they have reached us, and do so again now that the section relating to the Flax, Hemp and Jute Trades has come to hand. It concerns the other side of India much more closely than this, but it shows that all round the result is the same, varying only in degree: the English system is ruining England's industries. The general position of the allied trades dealt with in the new number of the Report is shown to be that much greater dependence than formerly is placed upon foreign flax, imported chiefly from Russia and Belgium and there is a decline of the home cultivation of flax There is a largely increased importation of foreign yarns with a decrease of the British and Irish Spinning Trades. Increased importations of foreign manufactured goods are revealed, together with decreased exports of British yarns and manufactured goods to continental countries generally—consequent upon foreign tariffs, the development of competing foreign industries and strengthening of foreign combinations We have it demonstrated that about one-half of the total export of linen goods still goes to the United States, despite a mean rate of duty of about fifty per cent., and the trade has been maintained at about the same level during the past two decades for climatic and other reasons. A feature of the Jute Trade in the same period has been the severe competition of the Bengal Jute industry, aided as it is by cheap labour, lax factory conditions and nearness to the jute-growing districts as well as to the great eastern markets.

The evidence in regard to the Jute Trade of Dundee, tendered before the Commission, shows that the industry is, in a measure, an attempted substitute for the linen trade and that it is now in a very unsatisfactory condition. It is a creation of the last seventy years and is represented as having increased in the world as a whole by one hundred per cent. during the last twenty years. Dundee, the city of its adoption, formerly supplied the whole world. But now the trade is spoken of as being in a "chronic state of stagnation." India is the sole source of the raw jute supply, no other country having yet succeeded in growing in competition with us. Figures submitted by witnesses prove that the world's consumption of raw jute rose from two and a quarter millions in 1894 to close on nine million bales in 1904. Thirty years ago the United Kingdom consumed forty-five per cent. of this world consumption. It now consumes eighteen per cent. only. The consumption of the Calcutta mills, has, on the other hand, risen from about twenty per cent. to over forty per cent., and the consumption of the continent from about thirteen to twenty-six per cent. We should have no grievance against the development of the Calcutta trade if we were only on equal terms with the foreigner, but in the case of raw jute, as of flax, it seems that continental purchasers are enabled by convenient tariffs to buy at higher rates than the Dundee manufacturers can pay without forfeiting all possibility of profitable manufacture. For the tariffs against our goods secure to the foreigner the entire market abroad. In short, the general consensus of opinion among Dundee spinners is that foreign import duties have not only greatly curtailed the trade in jute yarns, but have made what is left of it hardly worth doing. With some, it is true, the substitution of jute yarns has made up for the loss in the production of linen yarns. But now the bulk of manufacturers have to import their yarn from France, Belgium and Germany, the finest coming from France and the coarsest from Germany French yarns are sold in England at less than the price in France and while the French compete in the British market on equal terms, they impose a duty on jute yarns equivalent to £3 per ton. Duties in Spain, Austria and Hungary have also been raised to such an extent that the trade for Dundee has become unprofitable. Their only hope abroad is in the export of semi-manufactured goods to Brazil, though here again German competition makes itself felt.

Of jute manufactures generally it is recorded that the export trade to foreign countries—Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia and parts of South America has been practically lost. Almost the last remaining European market for jute goods is Roumania and even there the Austrian manufacturer is said to enjoy preferential rates across the frontier. The Argentine is a large purchaser. The Brazilian tariff is practicably prohibitive. The Mexican tariff is high, but the tariff of other Republics of Central and South America are moderate and fortunately do not much interfere with British trade. Calcutta, luckily for her, gets her jute goods into the high tariff states of South America with a respectable margin. But India is a part of the Empire and as such would have equal right with all others in case of the adoption of a new fiscal policy. Her competition is much felt in the Australasian colonies, but there is still a very large re-export trade of Indian goods passing through British ports to the United States and South America. Yet the whole character of the British Jute Trade has been changed by the influence of high tariffs abroad, to which must be added the competition of India. A prominent Dundee merchant, who appeared before the Commission, gave it as his positive conviction that the large jute factories would not have sprung up in foreign countries without the aid of their tariffs. These countries have also taken a very large share of British trade in other parts of the world and this phase has developed during the last three years through kartels. In fact, they even compete with the Dundee manufacturer on his own ground. What Dundee has to pin its faith on is sudden and spasmodic demands from South America—in cases where the goods are wanted immediately and the purchasers cannot afford to wait until they can be fetched over from Calcutta, a matter of three or four months. When the Argentine discovered that it has a heavy harvest, it requires bags within three or four weeks and then Dundee has her chance. But Germany also has her eye on the market and Dundee is suffering still further in consequence. In every department of trade Great Britain is hard hit by the same causes and the remedy for all is the same. The difficulties of the jute industries cannot be overcome unless jute were admitted into England at twenty-five per cent. less than to other countries—about £3 per ton—that is to say, if an export duty were charged on jute with a rebate to British manufacturers. Not so much would be required with some other industries, but every section of the Commission's Report which comes to hand shows that if Great Britain is to not to become a second rate trading country, her industries must be protected.

THE UTILISATION OF CANALS.

WE have on several occasions referred to the tendency to bring into use the half discarded artificial waterways of England and note with pleasure that there is some promise of a practical issue from the suggestions that have come from every side. Quite recently an experiment was carried out on the London and Birmingham Canal with a view to testing the value of producer-gas as a motive power for canal barges. Various kinds of propulsion have been tried and there is a small number of steam-driven barges in use, but for the majority the horse is still retained. Unfortunately the experiment does not seem to have been very successful, but the greater part of the delays, which read badly in the account of the trial, are due to faults of the canal rather than to the method of propulsion. To realise how important the English canal system may become if properly utilised it is useful to look at the Continent. In Austria there are navigable waterways of a total length of approximately four thousand miles of which 2,356 miles are available only for rafts and the remaining 1,644 miles from ordinary navigation. In 1901 ten million pounds were voted for the commencement of the construction of a net work of navigable canals in Austria and for the necessary river connection therewith. This is a large item in the national expense, but is recognised as only a part of the scheme, for the first period of construction is reckoned from 1904 to 1912, at the expiration of which a new credit will be demanded for the completion of the scheme. In Hungary there are 1904 miles of navigable waterways suitable for steamers. Here, as in Austria, no navigation tolls are levied and the capital expended in developing and improving the waterways is sunk for the common weal and no direct interest on the invested capital is looked for. In thirteen years the river traffic of Hungary has increased from 2,520,000 tons to 3,640,000 tons. Our own waterways are suffering from the pressure of the railways which find it to their interest to suppress as much as possible inland water-borne traffic. For many years they have been successful in this attempt because the increased speed attained by a few of the chief trains on each line gave a fictitious idea of the advantages of the newer locomotion. But it is now being realized that the amount of time gained is, owing to the many delays necessary to the working of railway goods traffic, almost inconsiderable and that for that class of merchandise which does not depend upon express transit for its value, water locomotion is often preferable on account of its cheapness. The result of the London-Birmingham experiment has been of a nature to sap the confidence of those who were willing to support a scheme demonstrated to be successful, but when allowance has been made for the necessity of modernising the waterways, it is quite evident that the fear of the railways is well grounded, and that the utilisation of the existing canals will prove so valuable from an agricultural point of view that extensions will have to be made. The main difficulties to be overcome emanate from the railways themselves, which, having paid for the suppression of canals, will not readily allow their property to be used in competition, ignoring the fact that they might well make their use a profitable adjunct to their existing business both for direct business and for tributary purposes.

INDO-TURKESTAN TRADE.

AN innovation in the preparation of the report of the Indo-Chinese Turkestan trade this year is the discontinuance of the gathering of unofficial information from Traders. The reason assigned is that the results rarely agreed with those contained in the statistical tables prepared by the British Joint Commissioner which, it is held, are far more accurate than anything of the nature which might be attempted in the Kashgar office. This, no doubt saves that office a large amount of work, but it cannot be considered that the work was valueless, and it is to be hoped the office will not discard it altogether. However accurate the statistical tables may be, the supplementary information must always be of value. The report on the trade of this district is long in making its appearance, for it deals only with the year ending March last. The year was by no means prosperous. For various reasons imports have declined considerably, but it is pointed out that the causes of depression appear to be of a transient nature and such as can be overcome by the Yarkand trade which shows little vitality at present The high price of English piece-goods in India accounted for a decline in this item, whilst heavy increase on the duty on charas in the Punjab altogether upset that market and by enforced cheapening lowered its exchange value for imports into India. The territory in Kashgaria which was diverted in 1903 from wheat to cotton proved unproductive in 1904 owing to a scarcity of water and these two, by combining to raise the price of food throughout the county, drew money away from the purchase of foreign peice-goods. Another unexpected factor in the year's trade was supplied by the Japanese War. Instead of this reducing the supply of Russian goods in Kashgar, it had exactly the opposite effect, and it is thought that Moscow, finding the Far East barred, has turned its attention into Central Asia. So much is this so, that in Ferghana the price of piece-goods fell about twenty per cent. This in itself proved adverse to Indo-British trade and in addition there has been a great improvement in Russian cotton goods and more or less successful attempts to imitate British manufactures which has had a deleterious effect upon the markets. A trade awakening in Yarkand has also worked to reduce the amount of imports, Chinese brick tea is a formidable opponent to Indian tea which is fighting for a place in the market, but Indian tobacco is increasing in favour despite the popularity of American cigarettes which find a ready sale among Chinese and natives. The imports into India are by no means in a satisfactory state, and it is feared that, were it not for Government support, the export of horses and mules would vanish altogether. In reviewing the situation Mr. George Macartney, Special Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, reverts to the difficulties of transport in the Nulra Valley. The present arrangements for the obtaining of grain by couriers are defective and must be improved to a very great extent before any material improvement in the state of trade can be expected. But apart from this the report on the year is anything but hopeful and, except for the removal of the transient causes which have raised prices in India, show little chance of any betterment.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden at 3 a. m. on February 15th and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p. m., on Friday next.

LADY MINTO has consented to preside at the annual prize distribution of the Mahakali Pathshala which is to take place some day in the last week of February.

THE time of 5-30 p.m. fixed for the Annual Meeting of the Association in the Municipal Council Hall has been altered to 5-5? p.m.

THE "Gazette of India" notifies that the Matheran Light Steam Tramway shall be deemed to be included in the provision of Article 60 Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th January, 1906, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1905, of 92,887 mds. and Rs. 27,571 in the earnings.

A SECOND Deputy Inspector-Generalship of the Civil Police in Burma has been sanctioned. The Province will now be divided into two police ranges, Eastern and Western. The strength of the police force of every district is now under revision prior to introduction of the changes recommended by the Police Commission and lately sanctioned by the Government of India.

THE persistent rumours of plague on board a steamer anchored outside Colombo harbour receive, says the "Times of Ceylon," considerable confirmation. There have been two deaths of a highly suspicious character, and as a result the local Plague Committee has advised that the vessel, which is named the Afghan, should return to Bombay, from whence she arrived a few days ago. The Afghan has some 600 or 700 Arab divers on board, who were to be landed at Colombo and proceed to the pearl fishery.

DURING the Amir's visit to Jellalabad Sardars Nasrullah and Inayat Ullah remain at Kabul. Sardar Umar Jan, son of the late Amir, the young Sardars Aminullah and Amanullah and the Itimad-ud-Dowlah have accompanied the Amir on his tour. It is a good many years since Jellalabad was honoured by a visit from an Amir of Kabul. Abdur Rahman halted there in 1885 on his journey to and from India, and he returned once more to the place a little later on. But thereafter he was loth ever to leave Kabul, and the palace which he had built in Jellalabad was never occupied by him. The present Amir has more than once intimated his intention of visiting the town, and some two months ago preparations were made along the route for his journey. But no definite dates were fixed for the tour, and quite recently it was reported that a postponement had been ordered owing to difficulties connected with local supplies. It is however, now plain that this last delay could only have been of the shortest kind for Habibullah set out from his capital about the 18th of January, and his march does not seem to have been interrupted in any way. He timed his journey so as to avoid the severest winter weather in Kabul, which usually sets in at the end of January, and he must now be enjoying the milder climate of Jellalabad. This is the second tour which the Amir has made, the first having been to Ghazni last summer. It shows that he is determined to see for himself the state of the provinces within comparatively easy reach and to make his personal influence felt outside the limits of the Kabul districts. This is a healthy sign that his administration as a whole is firmly established, and that no intrigues are to be feared during his absence from the central seat of Government. Hereafter it is to be hoped that he may continue his system of provincial inspection, and that Afghan Turkistan and Kandahar may come within his programme of tours. An Amir who sits at Kabul and leaves everything to his Governors of Provinces cannot expect to have all the country well under control.

GIRLS AND THE STAGE.

BY AN AMERICAN OBSERVER.

AMERICAN girls are essentially emotional, sensational, and dramatic. They grow up in a stimulating atmosphere, they look forward confidently to careers, they dream dreams in which they are the heroines, and they believe that these dreams are going to come true. The American girl, like her father and her brother, believes in her own worth and luck. Things must come her way, and they do so often that this kind of faith does not die out. Ideas of marriage are often hazy unwelcome thoughts of settling down. The main thing is to make sure that nothing worth seeing or doing shall pass the eager young woman by, and that her importance in the scheme of things shall never fail of recognition.

In spite of very earnest recent endeavours to keep children in the background, and to prevent their becoming pert and self-conscious from over-attention the boys and girls in the great majority of American families are still greatly in evidence, and their sayings and doings are considered of the first importance. Above all, the daughter still rules paw and maw or popper and mommer, and the boys as easily as ever. She goes where she will, reads and studies what she wishes pursues the forms of recreation that please her, and chooses her own associates. Her father and mother ignore, protest or concur as may be but make slight impression, whatever their attitude. It is inevitable, therefore, with her training temperament, characteristics, conditions and environment, that the American girl should have a passion for the stage in its various phases. It appeals to her vividly from the spectacular side—especially the sartorial features. A comparatively worthless play with a fortune in costumes is not likely to fail utterly. An emotional play, whether the emotion be false or true will draw even larger audiences of women than one which depends upon clothes for its success.

Most women go to the theatre for pure amusement, for novelty, and for pleasurable excitement. They like to go to "society" plays, where "nice" people are portrayed. American magazine editors say that their readers, most of whom are women, want that kind of fiction, and it is quite in line that the theatre-going public should demand the same sort of pabulum. The problem play makes its appeal not only to erotic and emotional woman, but to all who are on edge for a little spice in life, and one must go far to find the American woman who is not. Nothing is put on the stage that the American girl may not and does not see without reproach, or at least without the fear of reproach.

Does some self-appointed censor or arbiter of public morals declaim against a certain play, the young girl is to be found unfailingly in attendance at the theatre where that play is being produced. She is no more secretive about it than she is about her promiscuous reading. She probably does not know half as much of what is labelled "improper" as the guarded French girl; but what she does know she takes publicly and unashamed. American girls do not go to certain plays that are termed immoral because these plays are bad. They are just as keen on seeing pious plays, heartily endorsed by the clergy. They want to see everything; and they do.

The going-on-the-stage fever has become too commonplace to attract much notice. Most girls come through it without serious results, just as they came through the measles and the whooping cough a few years before. The girls who doesn't think she could act as well as the best actress she has ever seen on the stage, if she had the chance, is exceptional. She doesn't always try to put her conviction to the test, for which parents and others may be grateful. When she does and fails, the envy of rivals and the malice of managers are duly blamed. Occasional success goes far to keep up the fever among other young women.

Even when the industrious "press agent" attempts to exploit "another recruit from society for the stage," people can hardly be induced to give it attention. Frequently these recruits are women of more or less mature age and experience, who hope to make good loss of fortune, domestic happiness, or social prestige by "taking up" a stage career. The notoriety of their going over is rarely equalled by any subsequent histrionic success.

The thing nowadays that is taking the greatest hold of the young girls, who turn to the stage as flowers turn to the sun, is the mania for playwriting. Every girl who scribbles at all tries to write a play. If she can't write it she has alleged ideas of how it ought to be done. Of a "grand" plot, of a character that would just fit someone of the most prominent folk in stageland. She talks about the matter in season and out, and earnestly searches for a collaborator who will put her ideas in dramatic form. The germ of playwriting is abroad in the land, and few escape it. Many are incited by the current stories of vast fortune made by the successful playwright. Others desire the fame or notoriety that goes with dramatic success. In every girls' school and college the mania for writing plays has burst forth with remarkable vigour. Shakespeare to the shelf. "We will make our own drama," is the shibboleth. "The classics for study, but we hold the mirror up to nature as we see it." Some teachers of literature frown upon this forwardness; others encourage it, in the hope that from their classes genius may go forth, or in the belief that all attempts at expression, however ambitious, are beneficial.

In women's clubs analyses of plays go hand-in-hand with attempts at the writing of them. "She is writing a play" is the explanation of many a woman's withdrawal from ordinary activities. Managers, actors, critics, all who have anything to do with the staging or acting of plays, are overwhelmed with requests from women of all ages and conditions to pass an opinion on their plays or to get them an opportunity for bringing them before an audience. All sorts of personal, financial, and social "pulls" are worked to achieve this purpose.

The worst of the playwriting craze (perhaps the best, for who knows what may not come out of so much effort?) is that it attacks all classes. There is no aristocracy in it. The girl who reads Aeschylus and Sophocles in the original is not above setting her hand to the task. The sentimental girl who a generation ago would have turned to poetry now essays the drama. The "grind" and the butterfly have this ambition in common; the girl with a moral purpose, and she who craves excitement of whatever kind. Money and adulation belong to the successful playwright. Why should not a clever girl have both?

This craze is still growing. It has outrun, or rather changed, the character of the personal homage that the American girl used to pay to actors, and, to a less degree, to actresses. The old worship still persists, just as all the glamour of stageland excercises a perpetual fascination; but this is made subsidiary to the new interest. The matinee girl retains her idols, and sets up new one season by season; but actor folk are cultivated most assiduously by those who want to "get on to the inside." It may not be quite so flattering to a popular actor to be watched by lovely young things eager to catch "business" tricks as to be adored by them as an irresistibly handsome and elegant person. Of course it is a tribute to ability; but actors, like other folk, are secretly less pleased with that than with the spontaneous surrender to purely personal attractions.

Not only because there is an element of fascination in everything from over-seas, but because the predominance of English plays and players has made itself so strongly felt in the United States recently, the American girl has somewhat slighted the standard favourites of her own land and has gone in strenuously for the English side of the drama. The English dramatists of the day are the rage. Nothing succeeds like them—especially with the young girl. She lumps them as English, whether they are Irish, Scotch, or hybrid—Shaw, Yeats, Barrie, Pinero, and all the others and adores them according to her moods and degrees of enthusiasm and intelligence.

The English actor is made much of in the United States, because he represents a different order of things from the one with which she is familiar. In the first place, he may be a duke's cousin or the son of an earl. That differentiates him sufficiently to set him apart from a plain American, though it does not make for his permanent success unless he can also hold up the dramatic part which he has undertaken.

(Concluded on page 6.)

OUTBURST IN CHINA.

A MISSIONARY ATTACKED.

Ominous Signs of Anti-Foreign Feeling.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Reuter (Peking) states that Yuanshikai has dismissed Professor Tenney, Director of Education at Peking, because he is American :—

An armed band at Canton has looted the house of a missionary named Beattie and bound up the missionaries.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that the Chinese guard boat refused to render any assistance to Mr. Beattie.

THE UNIONIST SPLIT.

Rumour of a Definite Discord.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The "Observer" states that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain parted in discord on Friday, and that the Opposition is now split in two.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The Unionist Party will meet next week to consider the position.

The "Times" says Mr. Chamberlain desires to make Tariff Reform the paramount policy of the Unionists.

It is understood that Mr. Balfour does not assent, considering it inexpedient in view of the result of the elections. If Mr. Balfour adheres to this standpoint Mr. Chamberlain, who personally is unwilling to take the Leadership proposes a third person, probably Mr. Long to lead the Party.

Mr. Balfour declines to acquiesce and considers it highly inadvisable to exclude from the Party, the Unionists who do not concur with the Chamberlainite Fiscal policy.

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

Alleged Preparation for War.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Passengers from LaGuaira report that President Castro is preparing for war and has issued orders to fire on the first French warship that is sighted.

It is asserted that he considers the whole French movement a piece of bluff.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Hostilities Improbable.

The "Cologne Gazette," in an inspired article, ridicules the idea of war resulting from the Conference at Algeciras, and says that if the Conference ends in a fiasco, the "status quo" will be maintained.

STRIKE OF SEAMEN AT TRIESTE.

Austrian Lloyd Steamers Delayed.

A strike has taken place among the stokers and seamen of the Austrian Lloyd's Company at Trieste, which prevents the departure of the Company's steamers.

DEATH OF LADY GREY.

Lady Grey died to-day from the injuries received by being thrown from her trap.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

Reuter (Tokio) says that in the Budget Committee Government announced that it is expected the Navy will be increased to 400 thousand tons in 1907-08.

LONDON TO FRANCE IN A BALLOON.

Successful Attempt in a Gale.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Two aeronauts, Pollok and Dale, crossed from London to France in a balloon on Saturday in four hours in a gale and landed twenty miles inland in a snowstorm.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

Forbidden Congresses.

The daily executions that are taking place in Poland and the Baltic Provinces indicate the remorselessness with which repression is being carried out in Russia.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

A Polish Congress which was to have been held at Warsaw and a Jewish Congress to be held at St. Petersburg have both been prohibited.

NAVAL BATTLE PRACTICE.

Enormous Differences.

HYACINTH'S BAD RECORD.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The returns of the battle practice of the British Navy for 1905 show that the Channel Squadron scored 157 points, the third cruiser Squadron 147, Mediterranean Squadron 133, Atlantic Squadron 91, China Squadron 65 and East India Squadron 37 points.

The "Daily Telegraph" comments upon the falling off in the China squadron, Admiral Noel's flagship Glory only scoring 11 points and the Albion 46 as compared with the Exmouth's 374, and Admiral Atkinson Willes' vessel the Hyacinth 7 points.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

Baron Sonnino is forming an Italian Cabinet.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT BANGALORE.

ENVEILING OF THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 5.

Their Royal Highnesses, arrived at Bangalore this morning from Mysore, where the Maharaja took leave of them last night, and where a display of fireworks took place from the sacred hill of Chahmundi. Upon arrival at Bangalore station, an address of welcome was presented by the Municipality, to which the Prince replied as follows :—

"Gentlemen,—I thank you on behalf of the Princess of Wales and myself for your kind and hearty welcome to Bangalore. It is a great pleasure to us that we have been able to pay a visit to your station for, apart from its beauty and advantages of climate, Bangalore has played an important part in the history of British India. You allude to the fact that the King-Emperor was prevented from coming to Bangalore Thirty years have brought about great changes in India and everywhere, I am reminded of the enormous influence which has been exercised by the steady and strenuous railway policy of the Government of India. What was impossible at the time of my dear father's visit to India is easy and comparatively speaking comfortable for us. We have heard of the troubles which have befallen Bangalore, but trust that better days are in store for you and that the great blessing of health may be again enjoyed by all. We shall carry away with us the pleasantest memories of your picturesque and well-ordered station and we wish you all prosperity."

After leaving the station, their Royal Highnesses drove to the Residency by a prettily decorated route, the prevailing tints being green and yellow, the colours of the Maharaja of Mysore. There was a great gathering of people along the roads which were lined by British and Native Infantry. The Royal escort consisted of "G" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, the Carabiniers, the 30th Lancers and Gordon's Horse.

The Prince of Wales this afternoon unveiled the memorial statue of the late Queen-Empress erected at the last entrance to Cubbon Park, Bangalore. The ceremony was witnessed by a great gathering and was brilliantly impressive. The statue is the work of Mr. Thomas Brock and has cost about Rs. 25,000. Sir Krishna Murti, the Dewan of Mysore, read an address in which it was stated that the prayer of the people was that the occupants of the Imperial throne would always rule as nobly as the late Queen-Empress.

The Prince in reply said :—

"Gentlemen, I accept with the greatest pleasure your invitation to unveil this statue of our late Queen-Empress. The words which you have used make it almost superfluous for me, her grandson, to utter one word more of loving admiration. The Princess of Wales and myself have now travelled through a considerble portion of India and nothing has given us greater pride and touched our hearts more than the universal love and veneration which is shown for the memory of her whom you aptly call the noble Empress Victoria the Good. There is one thing about the statue which gives me especial pleasure, it is the association of the Maharaja of Mysore and his people with the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Nothing could be more in harmony with the wishes and sentiments of her to whom you have raised this statue than this comradeship and fellow-feeling."

The Prince having touched a rope the enfolding flags fell from the statue. The Guard of Honour gave a Royal salute and the massed bands played the National Anthem. The artillery thereafter fired a salute of a hundred and one guns.

The Prince and Princess afterwards drove to the Lal Bagh where they had a private view of the Flower Show which will be opened to the public to-morrow.

To-night a banquet is being held at the Residency followed by a reception.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE ATTACHE FOR INDIA.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Colonel Inagaki has been appointed Japanese military attache in India.

JAPANESE COMPETITION IN THE PACIFIC.

A Big Project.

A "Daily Telegraph," despatch from Tokio says that the Toyskisen Shipping Company is negotiating for the purchase of the Pacific Mail Company's fleet and intends to compete with the German Company, especially in Brazil.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Peninsular," with the English Mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 3 a.m. to-day. The same Company's s.s. "Mooltan" left for Colombo and Australia also at 3 a.m. to-day.

A DEPUTATION FROM NEPAL TO THE VICEROY.

PRESENTATION OF THE C. B. TO COL. MULLALY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

Lord Minto, to-day, received a deputation from the Nepalese Durbar.

His Excellency also presented the insignia of the C.B. to Col. Mullaly, Deputy Quartermaster General, in presence of Lord Kitchener and a number of officials and others.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR TO BEHAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

The Viceroy left privately by mail to-night for Behar where a shoot has been arranged. A few officials only were present at the station to see the special train start. The party accompanying his Excellency includes the Viceregal staff, also Lady Minto and the three ladies Elliott.

A MEETING of the Indian Peoples Famine Fund Trust was held on Wednesday afternoon. Sir Francis Maclean presiding.

"WE are glad to learn says the "Times of Ceylon," that that very excellent all-round cricketer Lieutenant F. O. B. Wilson, of H. M. S. Hyacinth, has been selected to play for the Bombay Presidency against the Hindus. This is a distinction for a worthy player who has given Ceylon cricketers full proof of his mettle. We hope that his wonderful consistency in Ceylon will not desert him in Bombay."

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BOMBAY.

FEARED LOSS OF TEN LIVES.

SHOCKING HOLOCAUST.

THE GOVERNOR WITNESSES THE CONFLAGRATION.

One of the most disastrous fires that has occurred in Bombay in recent years broke out in Chukla Street, a narrow thoroughfare in the neighbourhood of Crawford Market, last evening, at a quarter to six. It is feared that there has been great loss of life, but up to the moment of going to Press, it is impossible to definitely state of the numbers involved. Of the eighty or ninety persons who were believed to be in the building at the time of the outbreak very few were seen to escape, however, and a terrible holocaust is feared. His Excellency the Governor, who was apprised of the fire on leaving the new Morarji Bhagwandas Shivji Sanatorium, Walkeshwar Road, which he had just opened, drove to the scene and witnessed the operations of the fire brigades.

The scene of the fire was a huge stone building of four storeys, standing well above the neighbouring shanties, and occupied entirely by Khojas. The property was owned by Mr. Ali Mahomed Gulam Hussein, and it is believed the building was fully insured. The lower floor of the building was occupied by shop-keepers, and it is reported it was in the establishment of a firm of furniture dealers, Sherif Dewjee Canjee and Co., that the outbreak commenced, some hay used for packing goods having accidentally caught fire, The flame burst up with great fury, and in a few moments the whole of the stock of bedsteads, washhand-stands and other wooden articles were a mass of flames. Before the unfortunate occupants could be warned, the fire had burst through the ceiling, and the occupants of the first floor were engulfed in the conflagration which raged with terrible force, being fanned by the strong evening breeze which sweeps across the Market square from Back Bay and round the corner of Chuckla Street, near which the doomed edifice is situated.

A more densely crowded collection of buildings it would be difficult to imagine, and it is a marvel that the firemen who were quickly on the scene managed to confine the fire to Mr. Hussein's building. All the engines in the City arrived on the scene, but there was unfortunately a scarcity of water which for a time seriously hampered operations. Long before the first engine arrived a vast crowd had collected all round the block of buildings on the right side of Chuckla Street, and the harrowing spectacle was witnessed of frantic women and children screaming hysterically, and one by one sinking back into the flames, which burst through the open windows and caught their garments like dry shavings. Several tried vainly to escape, but the flames were implacable and caught them almost ere they knew what was happening. A few men jumped from the windows on to the roofs of the small shops below ; some let themselves down by the water pipes and others rushed blindly down the stairs—only to be met by the whirlwind of flame.

Several plucky acts will later on have to be recorded of the gallant efforts of the firemen in their attempts to succour the engulped Mahomedans. Almost as soon as he arrived on the scene Sub-Inspector Ryan rushed up a staircase where he hoped to get at a party of hysterical women and children. With him went Sub-Inspectors Gennett and Smith. They managed to bring about twenty persons from the burning building. Unfortunately Sub-Insp. Ryan in trying to get through a window of broken glass gashed an artery of his wrist. He proceeded to lose blood at a great rate, and on emerging from the building was at once sent off to the European General Hospital, where he was placed under chloroform and his wounds attended to. Fireman Gennett was also injured. He fell through the roof of the building, and when brought out was found to be sufficiently hurt as to necessitate his being sent home.

Meanwhile the occupants of the shops located round the burning building got out their chattels and placed them outside their doors in case the fire spread. Many of them sat still, arms around their knees, as contemplatively as if they were waiting for a train. A large force of European and native police kept the road clear, and in the course of the evening many thousands of sightseers gathered about the neighbourhood of the Market, while gharries constantly drove up to the scene, where their occupants speculated upon the number of the dead, and drove away. By nine o'clock the flames had been subdued, the streets were slushy with streams of water, and the whole neighbourhood was enveloped in dense volumes of smoke. One of the first fatalities to occur during the conflagration was to the wife of Mr. Ali Mahomed Hussein who tried to escape, but was caught by the flames with her two children and burned to death.

Very efficiently carried out were the operations of the large force of firemen, considering the difficulties of the site and the lack of water. The Byculla Brigade under Superintendent Weston, the Fort Brigade under Superintendent Ratcliffe, who worked splendidly with the hose within a yard or two of the building, at a time when the heat was simply terrific. Babulla Tank under Supt. Champ, Chichpoogly under Supt. Thompsen, Colaba under Supt. Lainton, Gowalia Tank under Supt. Purt, all did excellent service, smartly co-operating under Mr Nicholls. By ten o'clock nothing but the bare black walls of the Khoja's building were left of what a few hours before was the home of a colony of prosperous and happy people. Mr. Souter, Commissioner, was present in charge of the police.

Some hundreds of telephone lines have been affected by the fire, but the Company will proceed to put them in order as promptly as possible. At midnight the hose was still playing upon the smouldering ruins. Ten people were reported to be missing, and as they had not been discovered in the bazaar at midnight it is believed they have perished.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 5.

In British Championship series, 800 yards, Private Francis, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, heads the list with a possible. Captain Dyson, Royal Scots, has shown remarkable aptitude with the pistol and he won the first prize in pistol vanishing, having scored 33 out of a possible, 42 against Major Abercrombie and Lieutenant Henderson 32.

In pistol chatty stakes, Captain Major, 94th Russel's did the best performance.

The Dianna plate was won by Mrs. Major (silver cup) with 35 points ; Mrs. Anderson came second with one point below and was awarded Rs. 30, Mrs Umfreville won the novice Dianaplate (silver cup) to the great delight of all while Mrs. Dyson whose shooting was a trifle off the mark, although she got equal terms with Mrs. Umfreville of 34 points, was awarded the second prize of Rs. 15.

In the affinity stakes Mrs. Major and Captain Major scored 69 points altogether ; Mrs. Major got a point above her husband and with 35 points won the gold bangle. Captain Major, with 34 points got a gladstone bag. Mrs. Umfreville with 32 points and Captain Webb 31 points took the cup in the novice affinities.

The following are results of the shooting to-day :—

Match 35, pistol vanishing.—Captain Dyson Royal Scots 33 points, Rs. 20 ; Major Abercrombie Connaught Rangers, 32 points Rs. 10 Lieut Henderson, 123rd Rifles, 32 pts. Rs. 5.

Match 36, Pistol Chatty Stakes:—Captain Major, 94th Russell's, 4 Chatties, Rs. 20, Capt. Harbone, 29th Lancers, 3 chatties Rs. 10 ; Captain Puckle, Liecsters, 3 chatties Rs. 2; Lieut. Henderson, 125th Rifles, 2 chatties Rs. 2; Miss Bromley 2 chatties Rs.2.

Match 37, the Diana Plate :—Mrs Major with 27 pts. won the silver cup, Mrs. Anderson 34 pts. Rs. 30.

Match 37, a novice Diana plate :—Mrs Umfreville with 34 pts won the silver cup; Mrs. Dyson 34 pts. Rs 15.

Match 33, affinity stakes.—Mrs. Major 35 points, Captain Major 34 points, total 69 ; Prize for lady a gold bangle, for gentleman a gladstone bag.

Match 38, a novice affinity.—Mrs. Umfreville 32 points, Lieutenant Webb, York and Lancastee 32 points, total 63, won the silver cup.

Match 22, British championship. 800 yards.—Vol Francis, 1st B. B. and C. I. Vol. 35 points, Rs.50. Captains, Hare, Leicesters., points 34 Rs. 30 ; Sergeant Finnigan, 2nd B. B. and C. I., 34 points, Rs. 20 ; Captain Puckle, Leicesters, 34 points, Rs. 10 ; Lance-Corporal Moreedy, 2nd B. B. and C. I Vols. 33 points, Rs. 10 ; Lance-Corporal Harris, Leicesters, 33 points, Rs. 10 Sergeant Cavill 1st B. B. and C. I Vols. 33 points, Rs. 5 ; Lieutenant Baytes, 122nd Infantry, 32 points, 5 Rs. Lieutenant, Logan Home, 32 points, Rs. 5, Lance-Corporal, Dickinson, Connaught Rangers, 32 points, Rs. 5 Lance-Sergeant Westropp, 2nd B. B. and C. I. 32 points, Rs. 5 ; Vol. Goodman, 1st B. B. and C. I. Vols. 32 points, Rs. 5 ; Lance-Sergeant Caster, 2nd. G. I. P. R. Vols 32 points, Rs. 5 ; Corporal Creach, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, 32 points Rs. 5 ; Pte Underdown, Royal Scots 32 points Rs. 5.

MR. ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN, Miss Chamberlain and Miss Ruth Chamberlain arrived at Colombo on the 31st ultimo.

IT has been officially notified that no movements in relief of the Royal Horse Artillery Batteries in India, will be carried out during the trooping season of 1906-1907.

THE LATE KING OF DENMARK.

THE following telegrams have passed in reference to the death of H. M. the late King of Denmark :—

From the Governor of Bombay to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

"Am requested by Sheriff of Bombay to express on behalf of its Citizens deep regret at demise of His Majesty the King of Denmark and respectful sympathy with your Majesty and Queen-Empress and members of the Royal Family."

From London, to Governor, Bombay.

"Am commanded by the King-Emperor to ask you to convey to the Sheriff and Citizens of Bombay His Majesty's thanks for their kind expression of sympathy which he has communicated to the Queen.

KNOLLYS."

THE LATE LORD NEWLANDS.

THE following letter has been received by H. E. the Governor, dated Bombay, 2nd February :—

Dear Lord Lamington,—Will you permit me to express my deep sympathy in Lady Lamington's and your bereavement in consequence of the death of Lord Newlands, Lady Lamington's father. I may confidently say that the whole city joins with me in the same feelings of regret and sympathy with her Excellency and yourself.—I am, yours obediently,

M. C. MURZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

In reply, Mr. Murzban has received the following letter, dated 2nd February :—

Dear Mr. Murzban,—Pray accept my sincere thanks for your kind expressions of condolence to Lady Lamington and myself, which, too, you are good enough to say you believe are shared in by the City generally.—Yours, truly,

"LAMINGTON."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5]

Major Firth 69th Punjabis is appointed officiating 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Major Johnston, 15th Lancers, as Brigade Major to the Inspector General of Cavalry.

Lieutenant Shea, 51st Sikhs, is appointed to the Waziristan Militia.

Lieutenant Lodwick, Royal Lancaster Regiment, is posted to the Eastern Command for appointment to the Indian Army and is attached to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hitchins, 31st Pioneers, has been selected for Command of the 80th Infantry on arrival in India.

Second Lieutenant Dackrell unattached list, is posted for duty with the 1st Battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment with a view to qualifying for appointment to the Indian Army.

WE learn from Tokio that the trouble with the Chinese students is settled, and they have been permitted to return to their schools.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

SITTING IN BOMBAY SECRETARIAT.

THE Conference, appointed by the Bombay Government for the discussion of Agricultural questions, met yesterday in the Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat at 11-30 a.m. The Hon. Mr. J. W.P. Muir-Mackenzie, Member of H. E. the Governor's Council, presided. The members of the Conference were:—Mr. E.C. Barrow, Secretary to Government ; Mr. Marshall Reid, representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Col. J. W. Morgan, Inspector-General, C. V. D ; the Hon. Mr. C.H. Armstrong, Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce ; Mr. W. S. Millard ; Mr. H. V. Kemball, Executive Engineer, B. D. ; Mr. J.McNeil, Registrar, Co-operative. Credit Societies ; the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey ; Mr. D. E. Wacha ; Mr. H. R. Greaves, representing the Mill Owners, Association ; Mr Narayandas Purshottamdas ; Rao Bahadur V. T. Wintikar ; Rao Bahadur G. V. Joshi, Head-Master High School, Satara ; Mr. R. B. Patel, Mr. F. W. Tyler ; Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram ; Mr. Dorabji J. Tata ; Mr. Bomanji A. Dalal ; Rao Bahadur A. G. Dandekar ; Rao Bahadur Purshotamdas V. Desai; Rao Saheb Ramrao V. Desai; Mr. S. V. Desai ; Mr. N. R. Deshpande and Mr. Mugappa Sanudatti, members of the Dharwar Agricultural Association ; Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Director of Agriculture ; Mr. F. Fletcher Deputy Director of Agriculture ; Mr. G. S. Gammie Eco. Botanist ; Mr. J. B. Knight, Prof. of Agriculture ; Mr. A. A. Meggitt, Agricultural Chemist ; the Hon. Khan Bahadur Parashah Rustomji Chichgar ; Mr. R. P. Karandikar ; Sardarj Rao Bahadur V K Mudliar, representative of the Agricultural Society of Western India ; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Wyllie ; Mr. G. M. Ryan ; Capt. Mitchell of Nasik, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. D. N. Graham ; Mr. T. W. Birkett ; Mr. H. M. Lefroy, Entomologist to the Government of India ; Mr. Leslie Rogers ; Mr. C. J. Michael and Mr. L. Young, representative of the N. H. Society.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, in opening the Conference, said :—Gentlemen,—It is my pleasant duty, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture of this Presidency to offer you a cordial welcome to this meeting. It is a most gratifying sign of the interest that is taken in the work of our Department that the invitation has been accepted by so many of the leading merchants of the City of Bombay. In particular, our acknowledgments are due to the Chamber of Commerce, the Mill-Owners' Association and other important public bodies who have sent their representatives and to those representatives of the Agricultural Associations of Nadiad and Dharwar, and private land-holders from the Districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Thana, Ahmedabad, Satara, Panch Mahals, Belgaum and Nasik who have undertaken such distant journeys. I do not propose to detain you long. The time of the business men whom I see here is money—my own time is, if not money, highly paid by the public and I hope we are here less for talk than for business, that I should like to express the extreme pleasures and honour which it is to me to mount you, and the gratification which the Government feel in having their opportunity of getting into close touch with the leaders of Commerce and Industry in connection with Agriculture which is, and notwith standing the developments we hope to see in the other directions, must long remain the principal and fundamental industry of this country. Gentlemen, important beginnings have been made in the development of Agricultural Research and Education. Many of us deplore that we are still in the early stage. But I think it is agreed that we have made a fair start, and before we go further I should like to recall to you two names, and one important circumstance, to which are largely if not wholly due the amount of progress which we have made. The first name I have to mention to you is that of Mr. E. O. Ozanne, C.S.I. now alas, gone over to the majority. I think it may be truly affirmed that it was Mr. Ozanne, who gave the first effective impetus to the scientific development of agriculture in the West of India. It was Mr. Ozanne who established the Kirkee Demonstration Farm and Dairy and I think induced our University to contribute the invaluable stimulus of an Agricultural Diploma, afterwards converted into a Degree, for which men were educated at the College of Science. Mr. Ozanne's Dairy has, as you know developed into an Industry which has spread all over India He had to work in unfavourable times—times in which it was placed on record in high places that expenditure on agricultural experiment was a sinful waste of public money. How incredible it seems now that any thoughful administrator could have been responsible for such an outrageous proposition. The reason however is not far to seek. In those days there was no money—and the tightness of money begot suspicion of expenditure which wore over the appearance of adventure or speculation. Mr. Ozanne had to get rid of inefficient men, and to bring in the efficient. And he it was who was instrumental in procuring the services of the gentleman whose name is the second that I desire to mention. I mean Mr. T. A. Mollison, now I rejoice, to say, Inspector-General of Agriculture Mr. Mollison's extraordinary combination of inexhaustible energy, mobility, and industry, of practical hard commonsense with scientific acquirement, and sympathetic imagination, of enterprise with economy in expenditure, have been of inestimable value to agriculture in this Presidency and in India. But for his drive and genius and knack of winning confidence, I feel pretty certain we should have been still a long way from the Pusa Imperial Institute and our own Poona College and Institue which is about to start. Mr. Mollison demonstrated the seasonableness of spending money in agricultural objects to many minds that were hard to open to conviction. The circumstance I have to mention is one to the negation of which I have already alluded—I mean the existence of money. There is no doubt that in the circumstances of 15 yea s ago, we could not have gone ahead. The necessary funds would not have been there. It is all very well to gibe at our backwardness compared with America and advanced European countries, in agricultural education and research. That our poverty and the thousand elementary necessities which have to be supplied in this vast continent must never be forgotten in estimating what we can undertake. And here I should like to pay a humble tribute to the penetration and courage of that marvellous administrator, our late Viceroy Lord Curzon, in spending so much of the money, by making handsome grants to the Provincial Governments for expenditure on Education and Agricultural Development. Gentlemen, I believe that His Excellency, who was not indisposed to criticise Bombay Administration in other matters, considered that it occupied a leading place in these two. Perhaps so far as agriculture is concerned that may have been a reason why he made us a particularly handsome grant. Mr. Lawrence will presently tell you how it is being spent. And here I take the opportunity to urge that my native friends, should the Press, and in their public utterances freely indicate their approval of this class of expenditure. I need not dwell on the fact that whatever doubts may be entertained by members of the native public on the desirability of certain classes of expenditure for instance military expenditure, they cannot but approve of liberal expenditure on agricultural objects. I hope they will express that approval and demonstrate to the controlling authorities that in asking for money for these objects we have the country behind us. Gentlemen I should like now to refer to one or two matters in the agenda and one or two not included in them which will be of interest to the Conference. First I wish to say what satisfaction it gives me that one of our officers Mr. Keatinge is spending his furlough in pursuing a course of scientific and practical agriculture at home. Mr. Ozanne was the first man to do this, I was the second, and longo intervallo Mr. Keatinge is the third. To our having done so I attribute principally the continuous and persistent, and I trust well informed and intelligent interest that we have taken in matters connected with agriculture. The development of such an interest is the principal benefit resulting from the pursuit of such a course. We do not expect that by a course of study at an agricultural college we shall make a man into a scientific and practical farmer. What we rely on it to do is to give an agricultural bent to his mind, and ability to think correctly about agriculture and to bring to bear upon agricultural problems in this country the information which he has acquired. I trust that we shall have a regular succession of officers trained in the same way as Mr. Ozanne, Mr. Keatinge and myself. In the second place I should like to remind you of the recent wise and liberal decision of the Government of India to start the appointment of the Director of Agriculture from that of the Director of Land Records. I think that all of you who know my friends Mr. H. S. Lawrence, will agree that he has accomplished a most creditable amount of work in the agricultural line. For my own part I consider his achievements little short of astonishing when it is remembered that he had the onerous duties connected with Land Records and Registration to perform as well. Now that we have his energies employed solely on agriculture, we may expect then more rapid and solid progress. In the third place I should like to allude to the promise which is to be hoped from the results attained with Egyptian cotton in Sind. As you will see from the papers we have this year an estimated crop of 1200 bales and expect next year 4000 bales. There is already a solid result. We are justified in entertaining some confidence that the establishment of that valuable product in Sind will be an accomplished fact and will prove a substantial addition to the agricultural resources of the country. If this confidence is realised we may regard the result as the second landmark in the achievements of the Department. The first was that which I have already mentioned to you the establishment of the Dairy Industry.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

West Ham's English Cup Exit.

ARSENAL WIN THE REPLAY.

NEW ENGLISH CUP RULES.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

THE intervening days between the date when Woolwich Arsenal played a drawn game in the English Cup competition at Plumstead, and Thursday, January 18, when the teams fought their battle anew at Boleyn Castle, had been momentous ones in both districts. So momentous that the replaying of the tie had been postponed from Wednesday, to the Thursday "by special request" in order that its decision might not prejudice the voting for the Woolwich election, as it had not prejudiced the West Ham elections on the previous day. But the postponement did not interfere with the attendance, for though rain fell throughout the morning, upwards of twelve thousand people paid for admission, Fortunately the weather turned fine for the game, but the rain had reduced the playing portion almost to a quagmire. Though the conditions were all against good football (a strong wind also blowing) the players provided excellent fare, the game being much more entertaining to the spectators than was that of Saturday. There was one change in both forward ranks, Satterthwaite appearing for the Arsenal at inside left in place of T. T. Fitchie, who was absent owing to a business engagement, and Bush making way for Wilkinson on the home right wing, Bridgeman going inside.

Whilst the wind blew almost across the ground, the Arsenal gained a distinct advantage in winning the toss, but for a time they were disorganised. After a long shot by Satterthwaite, Bridgeman, after missing unaccountably, received a beautiful centre from Blackburn, and completely beat Ashcroft. During a subsequent attack Blackburn had his knee injured as the result of a collision with Cross, and he limped for the rest of the game, though playing gamely throughout, excepting for five minutes after the interval, when he was absent. The Arsenal steadily improved after their reverse, and pretty combination by the forwards gained a corner from which Coleman struck the upright, Garbutt having on Saturday discovered that he could beat Gardner in pace, made the most of his advantage, leading several attacks on the home goal. Hilsdon shot high over the Arsenal crossbar, and a quick run down to the other end resulted in another corner. The ball came out to Sands, who set, Garbutt going again, and the latter shooting finely, Kitchen beat the ball feebly out to Ducat, who easily equalised The Arsenal were now showing superior form, and capital saves were made by Kitchen from Coleman and Garbutt. Then Garbutt left Gardner far in the rear, and shooting on the run from near his touch line at lightning speed, Kitchen was beaten over his head, the ball passing into the far corner of the net. Thus the Arsenal, after having been behind, led at the interval by two goals to one.

During the few minutes Blackburn was absent after the resumption cleverness by Coleman and Garbutt left Ducat with an open goal, but the Arsenal centre shot wide in ludicrous fashion. Coleman also missed from Templeton's centre, but at the end of seven minutes a passing movement between Cross Bigden, Garbutt, and Coleman was completed by Satterthwaite scoring the visitors' third goal. West Ham, though well beaten in general play, and with Blackburn useless, strove pluckily against a better team, and were rewarded with a doubtful second goal. Wilkinson hit the bar, and from the rebound Watson shot again to see Ashcroft divert the ball over the goal line. Mr. A. J. Barker, the referee, appeared to be pointing for a corner kick as the West Ham forwards were claiming that the ball had been through before Ashcroft cleared, but he quickly pointed again to the centre, thus awarding a goal. The referee gave only one decision, but he obviously had a doubt, which the attacking side got the benefit of. The remaining thirty minutes' play was always exciting, the United having come within distance of equalising, but there was never more than a possibility of this as Coleman falling back to assist the visitor's defence, the Arsenal goal was never again in danger.

The winners played capital football, Sharp in defence, Bigden and McEachrane at half-back, and the whole of the forwards being at their very best. Garbutt gave the finest individual display, I have seen for some time. Not only was he skilful and speedy, but he was the coolest and yet the most hard-working forward on the field, though he might not have been so effective against a faster back than Gardner. Sands at centre-half was lacking in judgment, making many blunders. West Ham were again weekly represented by F. H. Milne at right back, but the vigour of the three halves protected him. Bridgeman was by far their best forward, after the breakdown of Blackburn, whose incapacity seemed to upset his partner, Watson. The Arsenal had a fourth point disallowed for some infringement in the goal mouth. Woolwhich will receive Watford at Plumstead in the second round this month. Mr. Will Crooks, who witnessed the game, was warmly welcomed by the crowd.

At their meeting the Council of the Football Association gave permission to West Ham United and Plymouth Argyle Clubs to make collections in aid of the s.s. Hilda, Disaster Fund to Tunbridge Wells for the Mayor's unemployed fund, and to Brentford for J. Tomlinson, who broke his leg, while playing football. The following benefit matches were also sanctioned :—Manchester United, for A. J. Schofield and V. Hayes Queen's Park Rangers, for G. Newlands, and to augment the receipts so that the player receives not less than £100. The alterations suggested by the Rules Revision Committee in the cup rules were adopted. They are to the following effect : Rule 4. That the eleven members, unless a satisfactory reason be given, shall represent the full available strength of each competing club, the players being duly qualified. Rule 6. That a player must have been a recognised playing member of his club for at least fourteen days previous to the date fixed for the match. Rule 10. That 48 clubs besides the semi-finalists of the previous season shall be exempted until the competition proper. Rule 11. Of the other clubs entering, twelve shall be exempted until the last round of the qualifying competition. The winners in the 24 divisions shall be divided into twelve divisions geographically convenient and these shall play one round, the winners and the twelve exempted under this rule to then compete in the last round of the qualifying competition. Rule 12. The competition proper shall consist of the 52 exempted clubs, and the twelve winners in the qualifying competition.

It was pointed out to the National Associations of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales that entries from their clubs cannot be accepted unless the Football Association have jurisdiction over all matters arising in connection with the matches. Affiliated clubs, players, and officials were warned that if they take part in football matches at Olympia they will be deemed to have broken the rules, and will be dealt with accordingly. The suggestion that, with a view to the permanent establishment of international matches for amateurs a match with Scotland or Ireland be arranged for next season, was discussed, and the following resolution passed : "That this question and the wider one of matches with foreign countries should be referred to the Amateur Cup Committee to consider and report as to how far the same was practicable. The referee in the match between Sheffield Wednesday and Birmingham having stated that the practice of attendants entering the field of play was a common one, the Council drew attention of all referees and clubs to the fact that no persons, trainers or otherwise, were allowed on the field of play without the consent of the referee. Replying to Burton United the Council decided that players have a right to an interval at half time of five minutes. With regard to an application by Grimsby Town for the termination of their agreement with a player the Council decided not to interfere. An application for renewal

of sanction of the Midland Counties League was referred to the League Sanction Committee. Sanction was given for the renewal of the Southern Charity Cup Competition.

The Mexican Gold Championship meeting was commenced at San Pedro de los Pinos, a few days ago, when Rowland Jones, of Wimbledon Park, London, won the preliminary professional event, with the fine score of 72, beating the bogey score for the course by no less than ten strokes. Willie Smith, of Mexico, the United States open champion of 1899, and Willie Anderson, Apawamis, U.S.A., the United States open champion of 1901, 1903, 1904, and 1905, tied for second place, at 76. In addition to the foregoing, fourteen entrants included Alexander Herd, Huddersfield, the British open champion of 1902; Jack White, Sunningdale, British open champion of 1904; and Andrew Kirkaldy, St. Andrews. Jones was second to James Braid in last year's British championship at St. Andrews. The championships proper commence with the first 36 holes, under medal play, of the Open Championship of Mexico. The entrants include the four British professionals: Willie Anderson, Alex. and Willie Smith, Bernard and Gilbert Nicholls, George Low, Alec. Campbell, and Laurence Auchterlonie amongst United States professionals; Percy Barrett, the Canadian professional; H. Chandler Egan, United States amateur champion; and W. J. Travis, United States and British amateur ex-champion. The four British and four American players having the best scores in the Open Championship will compete in an international team match.

GIRLS AND THE STAGE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The American girl demands success. An actor must have it to enjoy her homage. What are they here for if not to show their superiority? she demands of the foreigner. An American actor may have less honour in his own country than he considers himself entitled to, and the stranger may enjoy an undue proportion of it, but in one way or another he must make good if in no other than by showing the American girl how the stage affects an Englishman, and what arts he uses to please American audiences, That is enough to win her interest for a time at least.

Visiting English actors are invited to address women's clubs to tell what they think of America, and to attend social receptions as the guest of honour. Their point of view is sought, and their personality examined. Girls buy their pictures, and for a time at least obscure some of their old favourites with them. London seems much nearer to New York than it used to, and plays and players that go in London intimately interest the girl on this side of the water who follows the theatrical procession. By putting her ear to the cable she can divine something of what is going to happen in the American theatres a little later from what is actually going on in London. And the American girl is keen on being up with the times, and a little in advance, if she can get there. In her zeal for playwriting the American girl has by no means lost her interest in the actor. It is only that she has added a new interest in life.

Recently a wealthy girl in Boston hired a box at the theatre for an entire engagement, and every night she sat in it watching the man who had won her admiration. Personal acquaintance followed, and, in spite of parental opposition, the actor and the lady are now husband and wife.

It is still a blissful thing for many a young girl when she meets a real actor. This sometimes happens during the summer holidays; for in the hotel and boarding-houses into which Americans crowd during the summer the "profession" rubs elbows with many persons who otherwise would never see them except across the footlights. It is something for a girl to boast of to her friends that she actually spoke to an actor, that she saw him eating real food and go out boating and driving just like other folk. If she told the truth, she would often add how disappointing an actor was when he wasn't acting. But where would be the advantage in having met him if that were confessed?

MARINE INVESTIGATION IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

REUTER'S representative has had a conversation with Mr J. Stanley Gardiner, M.A., Lecturer in Zoology and Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge' leader of the Sladen Trust Expedition for exploration in the Indian Ocean. This expedition, which was accommodated on board his Majesty's surveying ship Sealark, Commander H. B. T. Somerville, was financed by Mrs. Percy Sladen, in memory of her late husband, and by the British Association. A grant was also made by the Balfour Memorial Fund in Cambridge.

Mr. Gardiner accompanied by his assistant Mr. J. Forster Cooper, left England in March of last year and joined the Sealark at Colombo in May. This vessel, he said, had, at the request of the Royal Society been placed at his disposal by the Admiralty and her commanding officer, Commander Somerville, most loyally gave him ever possible assistance in his labours. From Colombo they shaped a course for the Chagos Archipelago south of the Laccadives which is believed to be on the line of a former land connexion between India and Madagascar, and the site of submerged land. From Diego Garcia they sounded right on the Mauritius where they spent a fortnight examining the reefs and amplifying the existing charts. The expedition came to an end at the Seychelles. As far as land animals were concerned, they were exceedingly disappointed. None of the specimens were indigenous. All seemed to have been brought to the Islands by artificial means. Each reef was different from its neighbour, and all were different from those in the Pacific Ocean or other parts of the world. An important point which they ascertained was that all the reefs are extending outwards on their own remains or "debris," on the same principle as a moraine is formed at the base of a glacier. All these masses of rock were literally covered with various growths and animals. Enormous stems of black coral—the rarest variety—10ft. high, were secured. The reefs they found, were mainly formed of white coral. Off Providence Island they dredged up about five hundred weight of stones, which are believed to be volcanic rock and absolutely part of the foundation on which the coral reef of Providence is built. A very considerable variety of deep sea fish were brought up. At least half the number they secured seemed quite new specimens, and, he believed, were not described in any text book. Some of these had enormous eyes, some only rudimentary eyes, the size of a pin's head, while some had no eyes at all. They also got a large variety of branch coral, worms, and molluscs, some of which he knew were new. It is impossible, however, to say how many of these specimens are really new until the collection is thoroughly overhauled, and this will necessarily not be done for some time to come. One of the most interesting discoveries they made was that floating life was exceedingly abundant at all depths down to about 1,200 fathoms in seas 2,500 fathoms deep. By floating life he meant animal which formed the food of whales and deep ocean fish, and which, to the present, lead been believed to live on or very close to the surface. A variety of enormous squids were fished out, as well as jelly fish and gigantic prawns fully 6in. long. Some of these latter were blind, while others had huge eyes but nearly all of them had phosphorescent organs, which would naturally be due to the fact that they lived at a depth where almost total darkness prevailed. The blind varieties had enormous feelers or antennæ, some of them extending to twice the length of their bodies. Some forms, such as the waterflea, which was only about the size of a pin's head in surface waters they discovered six or ten times that in 800 or 700 fathoms

THE Government of India have sanctioned an increase of seven Veterinary Assistants to the staff of the North-West Frontier Province subordinate veterinary establishment from the 1st April next. This addition will provide a man for each Tehsil in the Province and one each for the Kurram and Malakand Political Agencies.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

For the work done in Sind, we owe acknowledgments to Mr. Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Parkar for suggestions and experiments which it would perhaps be not too much to say, started us on the track which we have followed up with gratifying success, to our Deputy Director, Mr. Fletcher, whose invaluable Egyptian experience, rapid appreciation of the conditions, enthusiasm, and untiring energy, that success is principally due and to Mr. Chatfield the Colonisation Officer who administers the tract under the Jamrao canal, and with Mr. Mackenzie helped by selecting Zamindars to whom seed was distributed, and in many other ways too numerous to mention. I should like now to allude to the communication from the Chamber of Commerce which is on our agenda paper and to which we are asked to establish in our forest plantations for the development of rubber and other useful plants. At present all I am able to say is that I can see no sort of objection to the starting of an experimental plantation under the superintendence of the Forest Department which can most suitably undertake the required operations; our Agricultural Department I think is fully employed and must continue to be so for some time in other direction. Of the success of the experiments in the cultivation of most of the plants mentioned by the Chamber of Commerce I am not at present very sanguine. It seems to me that there is an insuperable climatic disadvantage. We have even in the Southern portions of our Canarese forest long intervals of perfectly dry weather, whereas in the localities in which Para Rubber for instance has flourished there seems to be generally rain more or less all the year round; however I have no sort of objection to try experiments which I imagine under the Forest Department will be neither very difficult nor very expensive. There is however one point in the Chamber's letter which I think I ought to notice. They seem to think that these enterprises ought preferably to be undertaken by Governments. That Government should at least make experiments, I cordially agree, but I think that private enterprise ought to enlist its energies in the large scale of operations required and I gather from what I have read elsewhere that sufficient data have been accumulated to make it safe for private individuals to start in advance of experiments. Only the other day, I was informed of some Ceylon planters, who are throwing up their tea concerns and migrating to Malay or the Straits Settlements to try their hands at Rubber plantation. If there is really half the promise which the Chamber anticipate in their communication I cannot see why people should not try for themselves adventure in the Canara District and apply to Government for a suitable concession, I am sure they will be given every assistance by the Forest Department. There are many other topics on which I might speak but I will not take up your time. I shall have other opportunities of ventilating my opinions, if necessary in the course of discussion which we are about to initiate. I propose the following method of proceeding. Mr. Lawrence will follow me with a brief statement regarding the work of the department on which he presides. We shall then take each question and suggestion, or a set of questions and suggestions on the programme I shall then invite a discussion upon them, and at the close of the discussion I shall request that any member of the meeting who so desires will move a resolution. When we have gone through the programme I shall invite Members to move any additional resolutions or make any additional suggestions that they may desire and I shall ask Mr. Lawrence to compile a report of the proceedings of the Conference and submit it with his comments for the consideration of Government, who, you may be sure, gentlemen, will do everything in their power to carry into effect the suggestions made so far as they may be practicable and our financial resources permit. Before I close I should like to warn the Conference that owing to famine our funds this year are low and we may have to go rather more slowly than last year, but the great result has been achieved, that the principle of liberal expenditure upon Agricultural objects has been admitted and established. Interruptions may take place owing to the occurrence of untoward circumstances, but the principle remains; you may be assured that the consequent policy will be continuous and energetic.

MR. LAWRENCE'S SPEECH.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, in replying to question from Messrs. Karandikar and Joshi, said:—The chief points that I have to bring to your notice, are the want of a trained staff; and the impossibility of remedying this defect for several years to come. We are making good progress to this end but scientific agriculture is a most technical and difficult art. A six months' course on a Government Farm will not convert a Graduate of Arts into a practical farmer; we must catch our men young, put them through three years' study at the College of Agriculture, and train them for a couple of years at the farms, before we can trust them with independent experimental work and rely on the reported results. The progress that has been made in the last five years may to some extent be gauged by the following figures:—In 1901 we had one qualified superior officer, Mr. Pestonji Mehta. We now have four European officers and one native. In 1901 there were three farms, at Poona, Manjri and Surat with five trained subordinates there employed. We have now 9 established stations and two more on which preliminary work has just been begun, these are:—In the Deccan Kirkee, Manjri, Lamoull, Ganesh-khind and Dhulia, in the S. M. Country Dharwar, in Gujarat-Surat and Nadiad, in Sind Mirpurkhas, and the stations in course of preparation are at Dohad in the Panch Mahals and at Bassein in the Konkan. The native staff employed consists of two Inspectors, 10 Superintendents and 8 clerks on farms, 7 officers attached to the superior officers for field and research work exceiding clerical duties and 7 probationers in training in all 34. The financial figures may perhaps be also of interest. In 1901 we spent on the superior staff roughly Rs. 7,000, and in the current year we shall spend Rs. 38,000, on the subordinate native staff. In 1901 we spent Rs. 5,000 and in the current year Rs. 21,000. The gross and net expenditure on the maintenance of the farms, in 1901 were respectively Rs. 29 000 and Rs. 17,000 and in the current year are expected to be Rs. 77,000 and Rs. 57,000. Capital expenditure on the construction of buildings and equipment of farms was in 1901 Rs. 21,000 while in the current year it is expected to be Rs. 1 3-4 lakhs. I have excluded from these figures all Veterinary expenditure. But since the cattle of the cultivator play a most important part in agricultural economy. I may note that the number of veterinary dispensaries has increased in this same period from 19 to 24, that the expenditure thereon has increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 53,000, that the Parel College which supplies us with Veterinary Assistants is being entirely renovated in the course of this and next year at a cost of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees, and that whereas in 1901 there were 46 students at this College there are at the present time 86. Inclusive of Veterinary expenditure the budget of the Department has risen—due chiefly to the grants from the Government of India expressly allotted for this purpose—from one lakh of rupees to over 3 lakhs. A considered consideration for the establishment of numerous veterinary dispensaries in every district and the employment of a staff many times more numerous than that now existing. As regards the provision of a trained agricultural staff we are similarly at the beginning of a great expansion. Five years ago the number of students studying at the Agricultural College was 14. To-day it is 113. Government have decided to establish a special Agricultural College with a full staff of European and native professors and for some years the greater part of our resources must be devoted towards the construction and equipment of this College which will also be an institute for agricultural research. We have already 3 European professors for Agriculture, Chemistry and Botany and three native assistants for Agriculture, Entomology and Zoology. Posts have been sanctioned of an European Mycologist and an Entomologist which will be filled when men are available. Native assistants in each of these sciences will also be provided when suitable men are available. In each of the two last years 50 students joined the College and we anticipate before long a full complement of 200 students. When the necessary time has lapsed to enable these men to take the degree in agriculture and to undergo a further training on the farms we shall be in a position to extend very largely the operations of the Department. For the present our staff suffices only for the efficient management of the increased number of farms we now possess; for the beginnings of special research work in regard to the important crops of cotton and wheat and for occasional demonstrations on a small scale on the lands of private land-holders in the neighbourhood of the established farms. These introductory remarks supply some of the information which has been asked for and brings us to some of the definite suggestions which have been made. The first suggestion is that there should be a superior school of agriculture in each of the five divisions of the Presidency and in support of this suggestion Mr. Joshi point to the previous existence of agricultural classes at High Schools. These classes were abandoned as a complete failure and even if the measure were desirable we have not the staff to establish these classes. On the other hand the Central College is likely to be the most efficient institution for the instruction of the principles of agriculture to students from every part of the Presidency and the application of those principles can be further studied on the farms that now exist in very separate agricultural division. Several gentlemen have asked for the extension of demonstration farms. In the course of the last two years seven new farms have been established and each one of these has a portion set apart for demonstration in addition to the area on which experiments are being conducted. Every distinct agricultural tract that is now provided with a farm and though I am anxious to see several more established as men and money become available, yet it is now or will shortly be possible for all cultivators in the Presidency to visit a farm and see on it cultivation conducted in the conditions which affect his own fields. Special efforts have been made to induce neighbouring cultivators to visit the established farms and have been fairly successful, and the Superintendents have been sent on tour to many villages in the adjoining villages with good results. It will give one recent instance. The sugarcane now standing at Manjri is a remarkable object-lesson in the value of the application of a top-dressing of oilcake fertiliser. Mr. Kelkar toured along the Mutha and Nira Canals and addressed meetings of the chief villagers. He invited 200 men to visit the farm and these came with 200 others, and the experiments were most keenly observed and criticised by 400 of the best cultivators holding lands along these canals. This visit was so successful that arrangements are being made to invite cultivators from the Krishna canal in the south of Satara to pay a similar visit. It is impossible to cover the country with a large number of demonstration plots without a trained staff many times more numerous than we possess, and since it is easier and almost as effective to bring the cultivators to the farm we are adopting this latter plan. Another useful method of demonstration is the application of the desired improvement to crops actually cultivated by private holders and this form of demonstration has been practised on a considerable scale—in regard to this distribution of improved or selected feed. For instance in Sind some 1,509 acres have been cultivated with Egyptian cotton by Sindhi zemindars whose cultivation has been throughout supervised and assisted by Mr. Fletcher and a special staff. So also the superior varieties of jowari grown on our Khandesh and Dharwar farms have been received with great keenness by neighbouring ryots. Sets of sugarcane have been sent from Poona to localities as distant as Karachi and Umarkot and selected cotton seed was distributed to 11,000 acres in Dharwar and Ahmedabad. As regards the establishment of experimental farms in each of the Konkan districts the want of a trained staff is the first absolute bar, and, there are many more urgent wants in the tracts of precarious rainfall where irrigational projects are being newly introduced. The establishment of District Agricultural Associations is strongly urged, and I entirely agree with these gentlemen as to the importance of the active co-operation of such associations. This co-operation, however, can only be maintained by a keen local interest in the movement, or by the constant stimulus of official inspections. For the latter work we have not yet the necessary staff; I had hoped, however, that in Poona and Satara the interest was sufficiently keen to make the movement successful without an excessive degree of official support. It is an easy matter to enrol a number of gentlemen in Agricultural Associations, but experience has shown the difficulty of maintaining them in a vigorous and successful existence, and the danger that their premature establishment and disappearance may block the way to their subsequent creation in more favourable conditions. For these reasons I am not disposed to ask Collectors to enrol Agricultural Associations for their districts unless firstly, an effective desire for co-operations is shown by landers of position; secondly, a Government farm is within easy reach where the members can study improvements in cultivation, and thirdly, some official agency is available for inspecting their lands and giving them advice. These conditions are, I think, sufficiently fulfilled in the cases of Poona and Satara. The appointment of Itinerating Inspectors is the next point. A beginning has been made by the appointment of Mr. Malik in Sind and Mr. Kelkar in the Deccan. But for the extension of this work we must wait for several years. We are also asked to send the produce of Government farms to fairs and shows for exhibition. This also predicates the existence of a staff capable of explaining the exhibits. We have adopted at this measure in some instances, e. g., at the Agricultural Exhibition in Bombay in January last and at the horse and cattle shows at Ahmednagar in November, and fully recognise the value of the suggestion.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPRESENTATION.

The Conference had submitted to it the following communication, from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 19th October last, to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture:—I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to lay before you for the favourable consideration of Government, certain proposals for the cultivation and exploitation of the forest products of this country; a subject which has hardly been said to have hitherto received the serious attention it deserves. Owing to the generally slow growth of many of the commerce yielding trees and the large capital necessarily required, private individuals cannot be expected to entertain enterprises of such nature; and it is therefore felt that it is the duty of the Government in a tropical country like India to assume the responsibility of providing for the Empire's present and future wants in the direction indicated. The Committee of the Chamber are of opinion that much might be attained by the establishment, under expert official control of extensive Government plantations in suitable localities all over the country, but more especially along the West Coast, and on the hills and tablelands of Southern India. A comparatively long list of plants and trees might be submitted for this purpose, but my Committee consider that plantations of a few of the most important would suffice at present to inaugurate the policy they strongly advocate regarding the commercial development of India's forest produce. My Committee have at present given their serious attention to the two valuable products of Rubber and Camphor. The unprecedented use of these by European Manufacturers of late, demand an almost inexhaustible supply of the raw material. It is generally acknowledged that the natural sources of supply have already been over-exploited, and it is therefore believed that the time has now come, when these commodities might be produced on a more practical and scientific basis, as is done in the matter of tea, coffee, cinchona and other commercial products of like nature. My Committee are of opinion that all, or some at least, of the varieties of Rubber and Camphor might be generally cultivated with great advantage to both the Commerce and Revenue of the country (Varieties mentioned in detail.)

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey enquired what steps Government proposed to take to bring Indo-Egyptian cotton in Sind to Bombay next season, and to make it known to the users of the cotton in order that the Zemindars may obtain the full value of such cotton.—Reply by Mr. S. H. Lawrence:—This year, this cotton was grown on about 1500 acres, and it is estimated that a thousand bales have been produced. Samples of this cotton have been valued in Bombay at Rs. 325 to Rs. 375 per khandi. The local middlemen, who had no experience of such cotton were unwilling to touch it, and Messrs. Ralli Brothers, who have agencies established throughout the tract in which the cotton was grown undertook to purchase it from the Zamindars. The existence of this cotton was made known to several millowners, who expressed a desire to purchase it, but I have no information available whether they succeeded in doing so or not. Next year the cotton will be grown on an area of some 6,000 acres and some 4,000 bales may be expected. It may be hoped that the production of so large a crop will attract buyers into the local market from Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad firms. The cotton is all in the neighbourhood of Mirpurkhas, a flourishing market town on the Sind-Rajpu ana Railway, but it is in no sense the property of Government, and it is not in my opinion advisable that Government should undertake the purely commercial work of disposing of the crop. Every facility will be given by Government agency to enable purchasers to get into communication with the producers, but the movement and disposal of the crop should, I think, be left in the hands of the trade.

Mr. Frederick Fetcher, Deputy Director of Agriculture, next addressed the Conference on some of the topics mentioned above.

Mr. D. E. Wacha enquired what facilities and opportunities are contemplated by the Government to rear a class of native capitalists in Agriculture? What may be the obstacles in the way? How may they be removed with a view to attain the object? Reply:—Men will be taught agriculture in the New College, which is being established at Poona. They will be able to specialise subsequently in particular subjects by a post graduate course at Pusa, and to study practical work on the Government Farms.

Question.—What may be the details of the proposed improvements in the Bombay Veterinary College? Reply—The proposed improvements consist of the construction of suitable buildings and laboratories and their equipment and the construction of quarters for students.

Question.—Is it practicable to promote a Central Agricultural Association having for its object the supply of selected seeds and cheap manure to the ryots, in the same way that the Egyptian Agricultural Society does in co-operation with the National Bank of Egypt? Reply by Mr. Lawrence.—The conditions are somewhat different in Egypt from those that we have to deal with here. The Egyptian Agricultural Society deals with very large land-holders—members of the Khedival family and Pashas—and does not, it is believed, attempt to reach the small cultivator. The establishment of a Central Agricultural Association is not however a new or untried experiment. Gentlemen here present are no doubt aware that a society entitled the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India whose object was proudly announced to be "the promotion of agriculture and horticulture in all its branches," has had a chequered career for nearly three-fourths of a century; at times it had been very active for instance, when Dr. Buist and Dr. Gibaud were the Secretaries between 1840 and 1870; at times moribund and bankrupt, and once it ceased to exist for 10 years. It was re-established in 1331 by His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, and for the last 25 years it has done good work in a quiet way in experiments with fruit cultivation and the diffusion of plants from the Empress Gardens which Government have entrusted to their care. I understand that a similar society is again being started in Bombay. Such associations, however, in my opinion, are most useful when they co-ordinate the work of branch associations in the district, and I am inclined to think that it would be a mistake to establish a Central Association until some organization has grown up through which it can be kept in touch with agricultural work in the country districts.

Question.—Can a small colony of sugar cultivators in Java be brought down here to show our ryots, a better system of cultivating the sugarcane plant? Or may it not be useful to send a few from Bombay Presidency to study the method in vogue in that Island which is now so vigorously competing with Mauritius in the Indian sugar trade. Reply by Mr. Lawrence.—Sugarcane cultivation in the Deccan is already very good; the outturn of the best cultivation near Poona rivals that obtained in the Mauritius, and it is improbable that any benefit would be derived from the measure suggested.

Question.—Will it not be an advantage in view of disseminating the necessary agricultural knowledge among the villagers, to interest village school masters and doctors, who are more or less in their confidence? Reply by Mr. Lawrence.—Measures are being taken by the Educational Department to instruct village school masters in the elements of agricultural knowledge with the hope of arousing their interests in the matter and of enabling them to teach agricultural object lessons with intelligence. I do not think the doctors can be utilized in this way.

Question.—What are the obstacles in the way of establishing a bank for purposes of pure agricultural loads in a central locality in the Presidency exactly on the lines of the National Bank of Egypt, a report on the unqualified success of which is made in more than one recent report on the administration, of Egypt by Lord Cromer, specially in the report for 1903 which gives a description of the condition of the Fellaheen? Reply by Mr. Lawrence.—This point was incidentally discussed by the Board of Agriculture of India at a Conference in January 1905, and it was held that the existing system of Takavi loans for purposes of agriculture was well adapted for this purpose. The establishment of co-operative credit societies is also expected to assist this work.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, it was unanimously resolved that the Conference was of opinion that steps should be taken by which the danger of the introduction of American cotton Boll Weevil into India should be averted.

Various questions relating to agricultural matters were then discussed and the Conference adjourned till 11 o'clock, to-day.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Committee of the above fund was held last evening, at Nurrotumdas Mansion Pedder Road, His Highness the Aga Khan presiding. Among those present were:—Sir Harkissondas Narotamdas, Mr. Herbert Greaves, Mr. Nigel F. Peyton, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Curtez, Dr. Rajaball Ramji Patel, Messrs. Kamadia Ismail Cassum, Ahmedbhoy Allibhoy, Lukhmidas Bhimji, Janmahomed Somji, Jamsedji Ardeshir Wadia, Goolabchand Motichand Damania, Naserwanji M. Marshall, Mohamed Mahomed Fakira, Jumabhai Sharifi, Allibhoy M. Jivanji, Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Hassambhoy Rahimtoola Khairaj, Tulsidas Tribhowandas, &c., &c.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman said he had great pleasure in announcing that over Rs.10 000 had already been subscribed to the fund, before notices inviting subscriptions had been issued. This showed the great popularity of the worthy townsman, and he assured those present that after giving Sir Currimbhoy a splendid entertainment, there would be surplus money enough to establish a Memorial in the name of Sir Currimbhoy. The speaker hoped that hearty support would be given by those in sympathy with the movement, who would, he hoped, subscribe largely to the fund as the surplus funds would be devoted to some good cause for the benefit of the people.

Mr. Herbert Greaves remarked that when the movement was set a foot, he was of opinion that a large sum of money was to be wasted over an entertainment. Sir Currimbhoy had been sufficiently feted, and he must now be tired of it. But as the surplus was to be devoted to public cause he was happy to co-operate in the movement.

The following Resolutions were then passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Abibhoy, seconded by Mr. Lukhmidas Bhimji:—

(1) "That the Honorary Secretaries be authorised to issue invitation cards in the form submitted herewith, and to make use of the Funds towards meeting the expenses of the Entertainment and of the decoration in connection with same."

(2) That they be empowered to fix a day and place for the Entertainment in consultation with the chairman and that Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim be notified of the time, date and place of the Entertainment."

Proposed by Mr. Nigel F. Peyton, seconded by Dr. A. G. Viegas.

(1) That the Honorary Secretaries be requested to advertise in the Local papers both English and Vernacular, inviting subscriptions to the Fund.

(2) "That the Honorary Secretaries be authorised to open an account with the Bank of Bombay to be called Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Entertainment Fund, in the names of two of the Secretaries, Sir Harkissondas Narotamdas and Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia.

Proposed by Mr. Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy seconded by Mr. [illegible] Marshall—

"That the Honorary Secretaries be requested to convey to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce their best thanks for granting the use of their Hall on the occasion of the preliminary meeting."

The following subscriptions were then duly acknowledged:—

H H the Aga Khan £ 10), Messrs Madhowdas, G L Pasta, Baldevdas Gorakhram, Mulchand Vassonji, Curmally Janmahomed, Hardatrl Rampartap, Harmookhrai Soondermal each Rs 1,000, Mr Kamadia Ismail Cassum £ 50, Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co Rs 500, Mr Meherali M Fakira Rs 501, Sir Harkisandas Narottamdas, Jugmohandas Varjivandas, Pirarli Abdulla Dosal each Rs 500, Messrs N N Wadia, R N Wadia each Rs 400, Messrs Ahmed Rahim, Hoosein Moolji each Rs 251, Messrs Naranji Dwarkadas, Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed, Purshotum Visram and Co each Rs 250 Messrs Mahomed Cassum R F Mulbarvala each Rs 201, Mr Geo Ashby Rs 200 Mr Jafferbhoy Goolamhusen, Rs 151, Mr Soorji Dauji Rs 125 Messrs Nathoobhai Moolji and Co, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy each Rs 125, Mr Rahimtoola Versey Rs 105, Messrs Mahomedbhoy Jooma, Fazulbhoy Dawji, Allabhbhoy Hassam, Sulaman Valji Cassam Allarakhia Dawji, Ramkoomar Kedia, Nathamal Amandial, Rustomji E Mehta, Perosha E Avasia, N J Messrs Bode and Sons each Rs 101, Messrs T Taylor, W Sutherl and each Rs 100, Messrs Duncan Stratton and Co Rs 500, Mr Jamsedji Cowasji Rs 200.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE approximate statement of Traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21·59 miles open) for the week ending 27th January, 1906, amounted to Rs. 2,850, being a decrease of Rs. 387 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earning from 1st to 27th January, 1906, were Rs. 13,031, being a decrease of Rs. 1,866.

IN connection with the alleged agitation in China, to punish the Tashi Lama for daring to visit India, news of which was telegraphed from London a day or two ago, the following message from Peking, dated the 10th ultimo, will be read with interest:—"The Panshen Lama, of Tibet, is now in India and is meeting the Prince of Wales and the Viceroy daily. The Chinese Government think the matter important and have sent an order to the Chinese representative in India to proceed with his mission to negotiate the Tibetan Treaty. Mr. Pokotilof, (Russian Minister), has made a suggestion to the Wai-wu-pu in this connection."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

DISPLAY OF FIRST AID.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

YESTERDAY afternoon, in the pleasant compound of the Elphinstone High School, a large gathering of friends of the St. John Ambulance Association assembled at the invitation of the President and Managing Committee of the Bombay Presidency Centre of the Association to witness a display of ambulance work. The gathering was honoured by the presence of the Governor, Lord Lamington, who presided, and amongst those present were Brigadier-General Greenfield (Vice-President of the Centre) and Mrs. Greenfield, Mr. G. Lund (Honorary Secretary), Mr and Mrs. H. Du Boulay, Major Yarr, Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Batty, Mr. W. B. L. Souter (Acting Commissioner of Police), Mr. R. M. Phillips (Deputy Commissioner of Police), Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Dandeker, Dr. Katrak, and Dr. Dadachanji. Ornamenting the table on the dais where His Excellency was seated, were the handsome shields and the medallions, which were to be presented, while drawn up in the compound were squads of the Bombay Police, G. I. P. Volunteers, the telegraphic section Bombay Volunteer Rifles and the Parsi division in Uniform.

The proceedings commenced with the presentation of Medallions and certificates according to the following list:—

Ladies Medallions:—Margaret Boylette, Lina Boylette, Mrs. Rose M. Pearson, Grace Brown, Marie Johnston, Grace Judd, Elizabeth Johannes, Jessie Moris, Mrs. Mary Mungavin, Mary Damodar, Blanche Priestley, Mrs. Ellen Traylen, Miss Jaiji T. Nariman, and Mrs. Shirinbai H. Sethna.

Men's Medallions:—4th Grade Amb. Officer K. M. Motisha, Sergeant N. N. D. Shroff, Sergeant B. B. Umwalla, Corporal, D. E. Mahadeo, Corporal B. D. Polishwalla, Corporal B. M. Vazifdar Brigade Secretary, D. N. Marker (Medal of Merit in Hygiene Exam., Private J. D. Jillo, Private A. C. Doctor, Private K. T. Engineer, Private P. K. Engineer, Private P. K. Gazdur, Private R. H. Kumbatta, Private C. S. Watchmaker D. F. Panthaki (Medal of Merit in Hygiene Exam.) J. E. Bamji, R. J. Screwalla, A. N. Survey, Issac J. Davids, Augustus D Silva, Fardinand Menezes, Joseph G. Lushington. Mukund G. Jogleker, and Lawrence M. Saldanha.

G. I. P. Volunteers—Sergeant Samuel E. Baker, William T. Sell, and Color Sergt. J. A. Mackinnon.

The shield presented for competition amongst the Bombay Police was won by the armed police and was handed by his Excellency to Sub-Inspector Finan. The Governor also presented a bronze medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society of England to Police Constable Babaji Rowji No I 424 for saving life. A silver medal and certificate of the Royal Society was also given to P. C. Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ali, M.A., 577 for saving life.

After this the squads in attendance gave an exhibition of stretcher first aid work. The men performed their duties in an smart and very skilful manner, which testified to the high state of efficiency existing in the Centre.

At the conclusion Brigadier-General Greenfield (Vice President) in the unavoidable absence of the President (Sir Archibald Hunter) addressed a few remarks and warmly thanked his Excellency for being present that afternoon (Applause).

THE GOVERNER'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, in addressing the gathering said:—I have on several previous occasions had the pleasure of addressing the St. John Ambulance Association, but I think it is the first time I have had the privilege of seeing anything of your methods of work. I certainly endorse the remarks of General Greenfield as to the excellent way in which you performed the duties of First Aid To my inexpert eye there was nothing wanting in regard to the knowledge of the men and also for rapidity of action. I am very pleased to think that since two years ago the progress of this Association has been more than sustained, I am particularly pleased as I am given to understand that owing to some remarks of mine it the Town Hall at that time that a number of the Eur pean Inspectors have qualified themselves, and I have had to day the satisfaction of handing them the medallions emblematical of what they have learnt. I hope that will be an encouragement to many others to acquire similar knowledge. The armed police have also largely taken up ambulance work. The unarmed police owing to their heavy and laborious duties have not the same time to attend to the subject, but all the police are a very hard worked body, indeed, in this great City of Bombay. I congratulate them on what they have been able to do. Then again there are the G. I. P. Volunteers and employes and the Bombay Volunteers Rifles. I must also refer to the Parsi division (applause). I extend to them my warmest congratulations I think they are a distinct example of what others in ordinary civil life could do in this matter, They, conjointly with the G. I. P. Volunteers, were largely instrumental, in affording assistance as has been described to us by General Greenfield at the time of the Royal visit in Bombay. I dare say it is very largely owing to their efforts that no serious accident occured at that time. It is certainly, I think, a very great achievement that this City of Bombay should have such a member of men, who have placed themselves at the disposal of instructors to learn these duties of First Aid, and also of others in the way of nureing. I understand that many of them are qualified is case of warfare to take their place amongst those who go to assist the wounded. When in the fighting line only the very simplest remedies are applied, and the wounded soldiers are taken back to the base hospital to be properly treated. That was really the position of the Ambulance Association. The members saved life at the first outset and then the patient was taken to the Hospital to be more carefully looked after. Surely they were engaged in a notable work. Every person was liable to meet with an accident and everyone of us ought to be interested in the work of the Association. All ought to try and do something to acquire that knowledge by which we could render aid when called upon, and thus perform a kindly office in a time of need like the good Samaritan of old. There are two essential points for those who engage in this work to remember. The first is a certain amount of skill and the other promptitude I am very glad to think that in this City of Bombay so much has been done to bring about this very desirable instruction. I congratulate those gentlemen who have specially set themselves to undertake this training, and also those who are interested in the administration of the Society. I know of no gentleman more deserving of praise than Mr. Lund, the Honorary Secretary (Applause), who no matter what his engagements might be, has never for one moment deviated from his purpose of trying to bring this Society to a state of prefection (Applause). I heartily endorse the remarks of General Greenfield that the public will recognise its need, and see its scope, and liberally contribute to its funds (Loud Applause.)

This concluded the proceedings.

COLONEL MICHAEL, who has been appointed to succeed General Patterson as Consul-General for America in Calcutta, is expected to arrive here about the middle of the month.

THE Ferozepore-Macleodganj Road section of the Ludhiana extension of the North-Western Railway will be opened for public traffic on the 10th instant.

SIR FREDERICK NICHOLSON, who is now on special duty in connection with Indian Fisheries, will shortly pay a visit to Japan to study the condition of the fisheries in that country.

Doctors, lawyers, ministers, bankers, merchants, business men everywhere, all rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, whenever they have a cough or a cold. They keep it on hand, at their home, at their place of business. They carry it with them when they travel. They say there is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing, and there is nothing so good for a cough as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It is the best remedy in the world for coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all throat and lung troubles.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Consumption Can be Cured.

At Last a Remedy has been found that Cures Consumption.

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Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the Deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried, had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and many serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful product of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., Dept. 1056, 6, Bouverie St., London, E.C., England. Send no money. Simply mention this paper and ask for the Free Trial Treatment. It will be sent you by return mail, carriage paid,

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of consumption, if you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free trial treatment and book of instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE Army Council duly issued those faded relics of antiquity, the orders for confining soldiers to barracks who happen to be serving within two miles of any place in which an election is proceeding. Of course, they may vote if entitled to do so, but there their concern with the election ends. Perhaps a reforming Government will sweep away this surviving vestige of an ancient prejudice. Some think the antipathy to the standing Army goes back to the repressions of Cromwell's major-generals, but traces of it may be discovered even earlier. Not the least singular feature in our national history has been the strange suspicion with which the Army has been regarded. It has been considered a menace to the liberties of the people, and the regulations concerning the confinement of soldiers to barracks during Parliamentary elections are a survival of that fear. This suspicion is found not less in the old Mutiny Act, and in the present Army Annual Act, the passing of which each year is necessary to keep the Army in existence. Old prejudice dies hard but it is surely anomalous that in these days a soldier should be regarded as less trustworthy than ordinary citizen. It is not desired or desirable that he should take any active part in elections, but he certainly should be allowed to walk abroad with as much freedom as any other Englishman when not employed in his military duties.

When it was decided that confidential reports upon officers might contain recommendations for accelerated promotion—might praise as well as blame, commend as well as deprecate—a step was taken in the right direction. The Esher Committee assumed that it was a step towards selection in the lower commissioned ranks of the Army, but until recently nothing of the sort has yet been the result. Meanwhile, the system of reporting upon officers to influence their prospects still remains eminently unsatisfactory. There is no reason to doubt that the King's Regulations are observed, and that if an officer is reported upon unfavourably, the report is read to him; but a good deal of ill-feeling has arisen in the past form this not being done during the time of the war. There are those who say that the very fact that an officer has to read over to his subordinate an unfavourable report which he is making upon that subordinate will sometimes deter him from making such a report at all, and that the result may be a colourless statement. Some officers consider that they are put in an unfair or, at least, a very difficult position by being expected to report unfavourably upon well-meaning subordinates, even in the interests of the public service. More comprehensive regulations are required for the government of this matter, and, as a correspondent says in a letter we publish to-day, it seems necessary that as much should be known about the disposition of the officers reported as of the qualities of the officers reported upon. It is a commonplace of social intercourse that letters do not always convey the precise shades of meaning they are intended to carry, and the same is the case with confidential reports. Two officers who desire to report in the same way upon two equally worthy subordinates, will express themselves in quite different terms. One will be content merely to say that an officer has executed his duty with satisfaction, and will think he has done ample justice to him, while another will urge his merits—one will gave expression to bare facts, while another will emphasise them with superlatives, and in both cases with the best intentions. But these reports will give quite different impressions to those who receive them; it may well happen, as it has happened, that in this way the most deserving officer will suffer by pure accident, owing to the reserved style of expression natural to his superior. The whole system is at present unsatisfactory, and has even been described by some as un-English. It certainly required to be looked into and to be regulated afresh.

The late Secretary of State for War proved himself a determined adversary of the Corps of Royal Engineers, and on one occasion avowed that he had not made all the reductions he would have liked to make. How far he was supported by his colleagues in the Cabinet and the Army Council we do not know, but the readjustment of duties as between the War Office and the Admiralty was the result of the advice of the Committee of Imperial Defence. That had nothing to do with the intended removal of the Royal Engineers from Chatham, which will not now take place. The decision will give great general satisfaction to the Corps. The change was never necessary, for the naval authorities did not require the Chatham barracks, and as to field training, it can be, and is, given without any need arising for the removal of the headquarters of the Royal Engineers to Aldershot or Salisbury Plain. An expenditure of a large sum would have been entailed, and the Cooper's Hill College would not easily have been adapted for the purposes of the Corps, while neither Aldershot nor Salisbury Plain affords opportunities for training and practice in some of the most important work that Royal Engineers have to undertake. The reversal of the objectionable policy in regard to the Corps coincides with the accession to office as Quarter-master-General of that distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers, Sir William Nicholson, and we cannot doubt that he will insistently advocate the right claims of the Corps to which he belonged. Mr. Arnold-Forster appears to have been influenced by an unreasonable and unreasoning dread of the "fortress school," and to have thought that the Royal Engineers could not but plunge into extravagant work of little or no military value. There was called into existence a new Barrack Department with a civilian director, and the inevitable consequence that sympathy is with those outside whose interest it is to spend public money without any advantage accruing to the Army.

The new War Minister will have the satisfaction of reaping the fruit of some things done by his predecessor. Orders have already been given that the new rifle shall be issued immediately to the Foot Guards and the infantry battalions of the Aldershot Army Corps. It is not known whether the weapon will be issued also within a short a period to the remainder of the troops of the Regular Army, but the subject is under consideration. Owing to the fact that the same ammunition is used both for the long Lee-Enfield and the new short rifle no such decisive step is required as when the Martini and the Lee-Enfield were introduced. The short rifle is provided with a clip for loading, which was much missed in South Africa, but otherwise there is practically no difference between the two weapons so far as the ammunition is concerned. The probability is that the army Council may think it better to wait until the new weapon has to some time been under trial by the Alder-shot Army Corps. Some delay has been caused by a consideration of the manner in which the Mounted Infantry shall carry the rifle. In the Cavalry it is still to be carried in a bucket differing little from the carbine bucket, but this system would be unadvisable for the Mounted Infantry, owing to the increased difficulty found by an inexpert infantryman in dismounting. It has therefore been decided to use the open Carrington bucket which places the rifle somewhat lower, and therefore one of the swivels of the sling has been adjusted so as to enable the soldier on horseback to pass his arm more easily through the sling. We wish we could hear that the new field guns were in an equal state of readiness for issue.

In the current issue of the Engineering Supplement to the "Times," there is an interesting and noteworthy appreciation of Sir A. J. Durston, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, whose promotion was announced on New Year's Day. This sympathetic notice is supplied by "E S. Fortis," whose articles on the engineering branch of the Navy and its future development in the same journal we referred to some weeks ago. The writer, who in those articles referred to himself as a naval engineer, and who has manifestly been closely in touch with the recent movements of naval engineering, describes in a lucid and comprehensive manner the various phases of the boiler question which Sir John Durston has so admirably dealt with during his period of office since November, 1888, as well as the other problems which have received their solution at the hands of the Engineer-in-Chief. It is pointed out that during Sir John Durstons term of office great advances have been made in naval engineering in every direction, and that for the first time since the formation of a steam navy the naval engineer leads his mercantile contemporaray. Standardisation has made steady progress, the four-cylinder triple-expansion engine has become almost universal in naval practice; trial speeds are no longer a bye-word, breakdowns are becoming rare, and in many other ways the engineering efficiency of a man-o'-war has been simplified and improved. The article concludes:—"The new Engineer Vice-Admiral joined the Navy at a time when rewards for good engineering work came in early life, but it cannot be said that he has not deserved his good fortune. With a courage peculiarly his own he has attempted much which would not have appealed to one less courageous. By discarding the obsolete, and by creating new paths along which success could be achieved, he has helped materially to place naval engineering on a higher plane."

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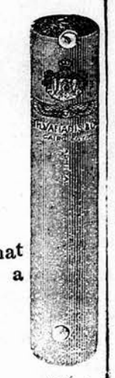

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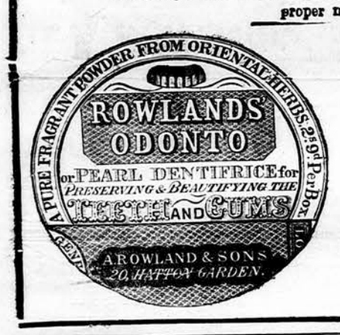
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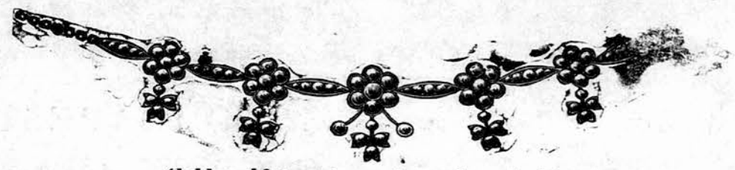

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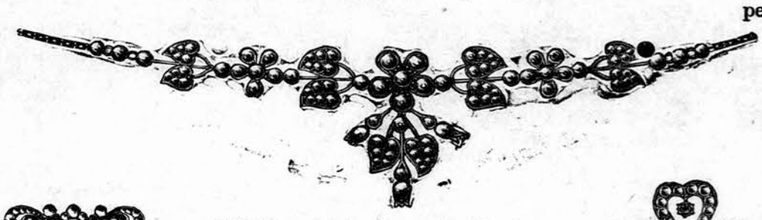

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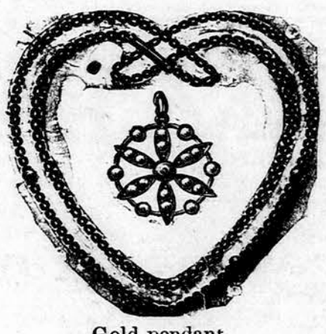

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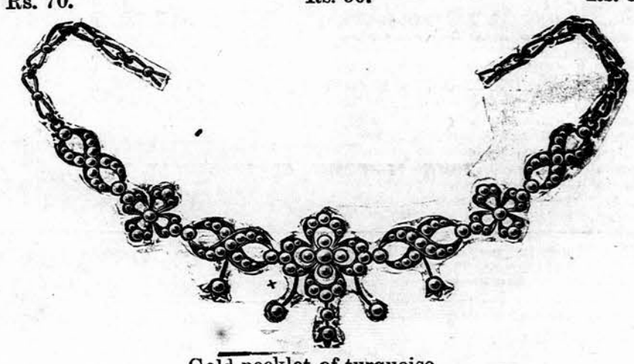

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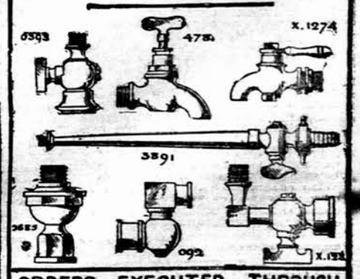

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